

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Vol. XV. Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, JULY 10, 1913

One Dollar a year. No. 2

Two Gettysburg Speeches

PRESIDENT WILSON MAKES ANOTHER NOTABLE SPEECH ON THE OLD BATTLE GROUND

Gettysburg was the turning point in the war for union and liberty. And some words have been spoken there that will outlast the very granite rock of the soldiers monuments.

It was a hard thing for President Wilson to make a speech on the spot where Lincoln stood, but he did it. And his speech will be read and heeded by those who need it most—the southern people who are still sensitive and hesitant about speaking out their best sentiments. It is good to have a Southern Democratic president tell us that the grand army of the future is "the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin."

Read his speech twice.

Every schoolboy remembers the story of Lincoln and his notable address at the dedication of the Gettysburg battle field, Nov. 19, 1863; how as he sat on the train, he scribbled a few notes on the back of an old envelope which resulted in one of the greatest masterpieces in literature, how silence reigned over the great throng when he took his seat and how he took the silence as their expression of failure on his part. His failure was not failure but triumph.

Read the two speeches and preserve them in your Citizen scrap book.

Lincoln at Dedication

Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But in a larger sense, we can not dedicate—we can not consecrate—we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation under God, shall have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

Wilson at Reunion

Friends and Fellow Citizens: Those gallant men in blue and gray sit all about us here. Upon these famous fields and hillsides their comrades died about them.

In their presence it were an impertinence to discourse upon how the battle went, how it ended, what it signified. But 50 years have gone by since then, and I crave the privilege of speaking to you for a few minutes of what those 50 years have meant.

They have meant peace and union and vigor, and the maturity and might of a great nation.

Example of Sacrifice

But do we deem the Nation complete and finished? These venerable men crowding here to this famous field have set us a great example of devotion and utter sacrifice. They were willing to die that the people might live.

But their task is done. Their day is turned into evening. They look to us to perfect what they established. Their work is handed on to us, to be done in another way, but not in another spirit. Our day is not over; it is upon us in full tide.

Nation is Secure

Have affairs paused? Does the Nation stand still? Here is a great people, great with every force that has ever beaten in the lifeblood of mankind. And it is secure. There is no one within its borders, there is no power among the nations of the earth to make it afraid.

But has it yet squared itself with its own great standards set up at its birth, when it made the first noble, naive appeal to the moral judgment of mankind to take notice that a government had now at last been established which was to serve man, not masters?

It is secure in everything except the satisfaction that its life is right, adjusted to the uttermost to the standards of righteousness and humanity. The days of sacrifice and cleansing are not closed.

We have harder things to do than were done in the heroic days of war, because harder to see clearly, requiring more vision, more calm balance of judgment, a more candid searching of the very springs of right.

May we break camp now and be at ease? Are the forces that fight for the Nation dispersed, disbanded, gone to their homes forgetful of the common cause? Are our forces disorganized, without constituted leaders and the might of men consciously united because we contend, not with armies, but with principles and powers and wickedness in high places.

Fitted Us for Action

Are we content to lie still? Does our union mean sympathy, our peace contentment, our vigor right action, our maturity self-comprehension and a clear confidence in choosing what we shall do? War fitted us for action, and action never ceases.

I have been chosen the leader of the Nation. I cannot justify the choice by any qualities of my own, but so it has come about, and here I stand. Whom do I command? The ghostly hosts who fought upon these battle fields long ago and are gone? These gallant gentlemen stricken in years whose fighting days are over, their glory won? What are the orders for them, and who rallies them?

I have in my mind another host, whom these set free of civil strife in order that they might work out

Are You a Teacher?

This week in a thousand valleys school begins! Among the teachers is an army of raw recruits. If you are one of these new beginners, listen to your uncle for a minute!

Think a bit before you begin. What is this business of school teaching for any way? It is to benefit the children.

And what is a child? A bundle of muscles and possibilities without experience. If you are what you ought to be, you will be somewhat afraid of that room full of little people. Remember that they also will be afraid of you. Your first duty is to make friends.

Remember that every child wants to do something. God has made them full of desire to do things. If you will just tell them of good things to do and show them how they will love you and follow you as sheep follow the man with a bag of salt.

But you must have real salt and not sand to offer them, and you must put it down in the grass where they can get it and not hang the bag in some tree top beyond their reach.

God bless (He certainly will bless) every true hearted young man and young woman who undertakes to be the friend of a school house full of boys and girls.

How to Buy a Piano—Don't

The Editor saw a house which was rotting down for lack of paint. The roof leaked and was patched with tarred paper. The windows were broken and stuffed with rags. The lot on which the house stood was mortgaged. The people in the house worked hard and sometimes went hungry and sometimes went cold.

But a glibbed-tongued agent persuaded those people to buy a piano. He said it was worth \$400, but they could have it for \$225., they could pay him \$5. a month, and the piano—a shining varnished affair—had been brought into that wretched little house and had been there two years. It had stopped all payments on the mortgage which rested on the little home, it had eaten the bread out of the children's mouths and kept them barefoot so they could not go to school in the winter, and finally, after \$140. had been paid, the agent came and took it away because they were not able to make the payments quite promptly and fast enough.

Now it was a brave thing for those people to attempt to buy a piano, but it was not a wise thing. They made a bad bargain to begin with and every member of that little group will suffer through life from that mistake.

If they had bought a sewing machine, or a cow, or built a henhouse, these things would have helped them pay off the mortgage and by and by purchase a cabinet organ for \$50. which would have given more joy than any glistening, badly tuned piano could have done.

There is such a thing as paying too much for a whistle!

Bad Management of the State

There is often danger that we blame our governors, legislators and rulers too much. But there has certainly been mismanagement when a new school is begun before the teachers have been paid for the schools they taught last year.

WORLD NEWS

War in the Balkans—Riots in South Africa—Premier Asquith in Ireland—Brazilian Envoy Visits Grand Canyon.

WAR IN BALKANS

The taree cornered war between Servia, Bulgaria and Greece is proving more disastrous to life than the war with Turkey.

LORD WEARDALE



Lord Werdale is one of the representatives of Great Britain to the conference which will arrange for colonial celebration by all Anglo-Saxon countries of the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent.

Ten days fighting between Bulgarians and Servians resulted in a

loss of between 30,000 to 40,000 lives, with no known advantages gained by either side. The Greeks report victories.

STRIKE RIOTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg one of the largest cities of South Africa is the scene of mob riots by the striking miners. All trains and street cars suspended service, no newspapers were published. Armed police and troops guard the city. 110 were reported killed in a conflict of the miners with the authorities, Saturday.

Such a scene of terror has not been equalled in Johannesburg except at the outbreak of the Boer war.

PREMIER ASQUITH GUEST OF THE IRISH

The Irish National Party entertain Premier Asquith as the guest of honor at a banquet celebrating the second passage of the Home Rule by the House of Commons.

BRAZILIAN ENVOY ENTHUSIASMIC OVER GRAND CANYON

Dr. Muller, Brazilian Secretary of State who is returning the visit of Secretary Root to Brazil waxes enthusiastic over the views of the Grand Canyon. "I am coming back for a long stay," he said, "and watch the sun set on the most beautiful work of God."

RECALL OF RULER DEMANDED.

Pretoria, Transvaal.—The recall of the governor general of the Union of South Africa, Viscount Gladstone, is demanded by the federated trades unions. At a meeting of the federation, at which 12,000 delegates were present, it was unanimously resolved to petition the imperial government to take this action because the governor general employed troops to suppress the strike.

Henry Watterson's Last Speech

A NOTABLE EFFORT. SAY IT IS HIS LAST PUBLIC ADDRESS

Put-in Bay, O., July 4.—Henry Watterson, vice-president general of the interstate Perry centennial commission, was a speaker at the Perry celebration here today. Colonel Watterson announced that this was the last public address he intended to make.

"We have not been so well governed that we may not be better governed. But I would summon reform thru reason, not emotion. I would have regeneration come by growth, not by spasm; and so, despite the impatience and unthinking, I look for them to come in their own good time and order; because I have faith in that people who seem chosen of God; in that fabric which seems ordained of God; in the destiny of that land under the blessing of God, who in its darkest hour raised up Washington to defend and Lincoln to save His own all-wise purpose, and will never suffer for the empiric or the sacrilegious to undo the work of His hands."

"Thru chance majorities, stable in nothing, we would regulate the tastes, morals and habits of the people by act of assembly. Perennially approaching congress we nevertheless augment the powers of congress. We are creating a system of centralized bureaucracy and supplementing the civil service with multifarious commissions. We have a standing army of officials. Collectivism, robbing man of his individuality, trusts nothing to the force of nature, the genius of our institutions and the providence of God."

"Let us not be too sure of ourselves. If we preserve that which Washington, Franklin and Jefferson contemplated; that which Jones and Perry, Harrison and Shelby fought

for; that which each side of the war of sections claims it aimed at—intelligent freedom—we shall have done well."

"Perry nailed to his masthead the brave words of the unconquerable Lawrence. 'Don't give up the ship.' May we not amplify and extend them to embrace the sweep and reach of our institutional system? On land and sea, in glory and in peril, whenever the republic rides the waves too proudly or is threatened by foes within or without, let us take them as a message from heaven, and pass them on to our neighbors and teach them to our children. 'Don't give up the ship. Don't give up the ship. Don't give up the ship.'

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Congress and Tariff Bill—Perry Celebration—Texas Weather—Strike Ended—Washington Has a Dry Sunday—Negro Outlaw Shot.

CONGRESS TARIFF BILL

Republican Senators are ready to attack the Tariff Bill at the first opportunity. They can delay its passage by protracted debate which they may prolong to five weeks if they cannot defeat it. They have amendments and substitutes to offer. LaFollette and Smoot will lead the fight.

PERRY CELEBRATION

Erie, Pa., is in gala attire for the celebration of the 100th anniversary of Commodore Perry's victory on Lake Erie. The "Niagara" Perry's Flag ship has been raised from the lake bottom where it has been submerged for 100 years, and rebuilt. Perry's entrance into Erie will be celebrated by an historical pageant.

TEXAS WEATHER

Texas temperature rose to 100 degrees promptly after an unpreceded cool wave accompanied by unusual rains.

ICE STRIKE ENDED

Cincinnati Ice Strikers returned to work on the 6th, ending a strike productive of such suffering that the city seized and operated the ice

FRANK O. SMITH



Frank O. Smith, the new congressman from the Fifth district of Maryland, is a Democrat and a farmer, and is about fifty years old. His farm is one of the show places of the southern part of the state.

plants in the interest of the suffering citizens.

GETTYSBURG CELEBRATES

The Grand Army Celebration of the 50th anniversary of the battle called out over 50,000 veterans from both armies. A memorable speech was made by Pres. Wilson. Only

Continued on Page Five

BELKNAPS SUE FOR ESTATE

A suit has been entered in the Circuit Court of Louisville, by Walter Morris, and Lilly Belknap for a portion of the estate left their sister, Mrs. Ronald Lee, of New York, by their father, Colonel Morris Belknap. Mrs. Lee died recently and the contention is between the Belknaps and Mr. Lee who claims that under the laws of New Jersey, where he resided at the time of his marriage, the property should go to him upon the death of his wife.

CONTENTS OF THIS ISSUE

PAGE ONE

Editorials.

News of the Week.

Southern Conference.

PAGE TWO

Editorials.

Temperance.

Sunday School.

PAGE THREE

Books in the Home.

Sunday School and Education.

PAGE FOUR

Local News.

PAGE FIVE

Effective Speech by Robt. G. Ingerson.

Pres. Frost's Letter.

PAGE SIX

Serial Story.

PAGE SEVEN

Home Course in Scientific Agriculture.

Cowpeas Sown in Corn.

Pointers for Orchard and Garden.

PAGE EIGHT

Eastern Kentucky News.

Continued on Page Five

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
(Incorporated)

WM. G. FROST, Editor-in-Chief
RUTH McFALL, Office Editor
DEAN SLAGLE, Circulation Manager

Subscription Rates

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

One Year \$1.00
Six Months 50
Three Months 35

Send money by Post-office or Express Money Order. Draft, Registered Letter, or one and two cent stamps.

The date after your name on label shows to what date your subscription is paid. If it is not changed within three weeks after renewal notice will be given.

Missing numbers will be gladly supplied if we are notified.

Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive *The Citizen* free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ECONOMY OF LIFE.

In every field we are teaching and practicing economy except one, and that is the most important of all.

We eliminate waste in manufacturing, but we do not eliminate waste of human beings.

We teach conservation of everything but life.

Recently a Chicago park policeman saw a ragged, hatless, coatless and almost shoeless small boy watching a squirrel burying peanuts.

"What's your name?" queried the policeman.

"Bernard Rogers," sobbed the boy, "and I'm hungry. A squirrel hid a peanut over by that tree. Can I have it if I find it?"

Most policemen have hearts, and this one was no exception. He bought the boy a bag of peanuts, which were eaten ravenously. He then took him home and afterward reported that there was not a bite to eat in the house.

This lad, if he lives, will be a future citizen. Aside from the brutal inhumanity of allowing him to starve in a land of abundance think of the unwise of it from a public standpoint!

The pity of it is that his is only one case out of a multitude.

Of those who survive many are stunted in mind and body. Others are criminals, having learned to steal out of their dire necessity. Still others are filled with hatred against society. And who can blame them?

Is it not time to conserve the children?

This wonderful age of progress has transformed the physical world. Can it not do something for the human world?

Here is another case in point:

Recently the factory commission of the state of New York examined child labor conditions. It found tots of ten years working from twelve to sixteen hours a day in cannery sheds and others even younger wearing out their baby lives in tenement work.

From the mere cold, economic standpoint can we not eliminate this waste of our future men and women?

Fathers and mothers, these little ones are like your own, with the same tender bodies, the same baby faces, the same innocent ways.

How dare we look our own children in the eyes so long as we participate in the sins of society against these other children?

How dare we call ourselves civilized in the midst of such conditions?

How dare we?

DON'T BE A BORE.

Mrs. George W. Wickersham, wife of the attorney general, recently laid down a rule for conversation.

It was to avoid the four D's:

DISEASES,

DESCENDANTS,

DOMESTICS,

DRESS.

It is a good rule for people elsewhere than in Washington.

Talk of our ailments does not interest other people.

Prattle about our children or our ancestors is usually a bore.

Tell it to the schoolteacher or the men who make ancestral trees.

Gossip about servants is a weariness.

Tell it to the employment bureau.

Pattering about clothes is inane and has other faults.

Tell it to the dressmaker.

The weather as a conversational topic is also slightly frayed, although the sunshine is a more exhilarating theme than the condition of our livers.

Don't be a bore. Do you know what a borehole is? Well, he is the chap who drives the commonplace into a corner and makes it squeal for freedom.

Everything he says has been said a million times before.

He is trite and banal and his long conversational suit is to say obvious things in an uninteresting way.

Conversation to be worth anything should have some snap, sparkle and originality.

As for topics, the world is full of them.

Talk about the latest book, something good you have seen in the papers, church, high prices, the trusts, woman suffrage, new thought, the crops, the way to boom your town or neighborhood, evolution, the pranks you played in your childhood, the latest big news event in your neck of the woods—anything except the four deadly D's and the weather.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Never hit a man when he's got you down.

Millinery also shows which way the wind blows.

Revenge generally seeks refuge in a small head.

Somehow the majority of our good deeds never get found out.

To acquire a reputation for stinginess a man pays a high price.

Justice is what every man wants, provided he may define it himself.

You must sprint if you would catch good luck or outfoot the other kind.

Of course there is risk in marriage but every normal man is fond of adventure.

Before making up your mind be sure that you have the right kind of material in stock.

After he has failed to make good a weakling spends all the rest of his time explaining that he didn't get a square deal.

The cynical world would be far more likely to sit up and take notice if more of the reformers would begin on themselves.—Chicago News.

BITS OF WORLDLY WISDOM

Even the chauffeur should have a little horse sense.

It isn't always the villainous cigar that is foiled again.

Political activity sometimes consists of an ability to dodge an issue.

A man's diary would be an interesting him book for the girl he is engaged to.

Although he may not realize it, many a man is in luck because he isn't found out.

There may be good fish in the sea as ever were caught, but a lot depends on the bait.

Many a man has burned his fingers in his eagerness to strike while the iron was hot.

Every woman feels that she ought to join a society for the suppression of something or other.

Appealing to a man's reason is almost as productive of results as appealing to a woman's vanity.

NUGGETS

When the devil doesn't know what else to do he makes a few more hypocrites.

The man who stands on his dignity never gets so tired as he makes other people.

It's a waste of time to tell a man who suffers from a chronic thirst to dry up.

It's all right to take time by the forelock, but don't tell your troubles before they happen.

Wanted to Trade.

Uncle Mose was a chronic thief, who usually managed to keep within the petty larceny limit. One time he miscalculated, however, and was sent to trial on a charge of grand larceny.

"Have you a lawyer, Mose?" asked the court.

"No, sah."

"Well, to be perfectly fair, I'll appoint a couple. Mr. Jones and Mr. Brown will act as counsel."

"What's dat?"

"Act as your lawyers. Consult with them and prepare to tell me whether you are guilty or not guilty."

"Yes, sah."

Mose talked to his attorneys for a few moments in husky whispers. The judge caught only the several time repeated word alibi. Then Mose arose, scratched his head and addressed the court:

"Judge, your honah," he said, "c'ouse Ize only an ign'ant posson, an' Ah don't want to bothah yo' honah, but Ah would suitably like to trade yo' honah one ob dese yeah lawyahs fo' a witness."—Kansas City Journal.

A Spirit of Revenge.

A Yankee suffering from toothache went to a dentist to have the aching tooth out. The dentist pulled out the offending tooth and was then asked to pull out the double tooth next to it.

"But that is a sound tooth," said the dentist. "The pain is only sympathetic."

"Yank it out, doctor. Hang such sympathy," replied the Yankee.—London Tit-Bits.

THE CITIZEN



Temperance

Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

TEMPERANCE IN MUCH FAVOR

Many Crowned Heads of Europe Are Teetotalers — Characteristic Words of the Kaiser.

In an article by an "Ex-Attache," recently published in the Chicago Tribune, an interesting list of sovereigns who are abstainers is given. According to this writer, teetotalism is the rule, rather than the exception, among the rulers of the old world. He says that Alfonso XIII. of Spain, and his mother, Queen Christina, are both total abstainers. So, too, is Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy, as well as Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, and her mother, Queen Emma, the two queens of Sweden, and King Gustave Adolphus, Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, and George V. of Great Britain.

"In Sweden," explains the writer, "the present king and his consort have undoubtedly been influenced in becoming teetotalers by his mother, the dowager Queen Sophia, who for over forty years has been the most powerful supporter and advocate of the temperance movement in Scandinavia."

Of the ruler of Bulgaria he remarks that his habit of total abstinence is a matter of policy due to the advice of his wonderfully clever mother and most sagacious political adviser.

King George of England quietly cut off all alcohol without any fuss or publicity, while he was still prince of Wales. Queen Mary allows no alcohol to the princes of the royal household and has displayed a keen interest in the temperance movement in England.

The German emperor, though not a total abstainer, is doing much to encourage temperance among his subjects. We recall his words to the navy:

"Nerve strength is endangered and undermined by the use of alcohol. Those nations which take the smallest quantity of alcohol win the day."

PATHEMIC APPEAL OF A WIFE

Heart-Rending Letter Written to Editor of Oregon Paper by Spouse of Confirmed Drunkard.

A drunkard's wife recently wrote a most heart-rending letter to the editor of a daily paper in Portland, Oregon.

"Come to you with my trouble," she said, "because your paper seems to have a mighty power for good against evil. Can't you start something against the saloons, or have we drunkards' wives got to endure hell on earth continually? Whisky is bad enough for the drunkard, but oh, I have no words to express how awful it is for a drunkard's wife. I am only one out of a million who endure this torture and unusually without a word of complaint because of the shame and disgrace. I would not tell my name for anything. My husband is a business man, makes plenty of money, and when sober is very kind to me. Sometimes I pity him as a mother might a crippled child; sometimes I hate him, thinking—oh, I can't tell what I have thought!"

This, and much more, is confined in her desperation to the editor, and she concludes with questions that must strike home to the heart and conscience of every voter:

"But, oh, why are the saloons? Why are saloons? Must we endure this suffering worse than death so that the pockets of a few may be filled with money? Must our homes continue to be broken up, our children made fatherless, or have such a father that is worse than none? Must our boys be given up to these saloon hell? Must our girls marry them and suffer as I have suffered? Where, oh, where to help?"

MUST KILL LIQUOR TRAFFIC

Stands Convicted of Many Crimes Before Courts and People and Therefore It Must Go.

Whatever endangers the public health is a public nuisance and MUST GO.

Whatever corrupts the public morals is a public crime-bearer and MUST GO.

Whatever impairs the public intelligence is a public nuisance and MUST GO.

Whatever destroys the home is the nation's worst enemy and MUST GO.

The liquor traffic stands convicted of all these things before the courts and before the people, therefore the liquor traffic MUST GO.

Not Boasting About It.

With great satisfaction the liquor papers publish the statement that St. Louis has six saloons for every church. They seem to think this to be an ideal condition. We will guarantee that, as a city, St. Louis is not proud of the fact, if it is a fact, and we would like to see any prospectus of real estate boards or organization of business men which sets forth this claim as an inducement for manufacturers and families to locate in that city.—*Ex-Change*.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JULY 13

MOSES PREPARES FOR HIS WORK.

LESSON TEXT—Ex. 2:11-25.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth." Matt. 5:6.

Meekness does not imply any lack of aggressiveness; it does not imply a mildness of temper. Moses, we judge from a study of this chapter, was not as yet "meek above all men."

In last week's lesson we considered the birth, salvation, nursing and training of Moses as child. After Jochebed had nursed Moses (v. 9) he was returned to Pharaoh's daughter and "became her son," thereby obtaining all the rights, privileges and training of the Egyptian court.

1. His Qualifications. (1) He had a godly parentage and an early godly training. Do we appreciate the tremendous advantage of the child who is well born and well trained? True, environment is not all sufficient, but it is a great asset. The psalmist emphasizes this when he exclaims "thou hast given me the heritage of them that fear thy name." Ps. 61:5.

(2) Moses had knowledge of the conditions. Born and nursed in a slave's home he knew of the oppression of Israel. Reared in Pharaoh's court, he knew how the Egyptians feared these same Israelites (Ch. 1:9, 10). Moses saw (v. 11) the burdens borne by those of his own race.

Heart of Sympathy.

(3) Moses had a heart of sympathy (v. 11). Seeing an Egyptian taskmaster evilly entreating a k

SUNDAY SCHOOLS HELP EDUCATION

Suggestions by Louisville Commercial Club.

BENEFITS OF CO-OPERATION.

Kentucky Sunday School Association Has Done Excellent Work, and Its Influence Can Be Extended Through the Efficient Aid of Public School Teachers and Superintendents.

The educational wave is rising in our old state. For a long time each and every organization that was helping the movement has been working independently. Now there is a desire to get together. The following report of a special committee on the work of the Sunday school association and that of the Louisville Commercial club, will explain itself.

The Kentucky Sunday School association has a splendid organization. Every county has some form of organization. Many of the people who are interested in all the best interests of the county are numbered among those who are connected with this association. These persons can be given a broader view of what the Sunday school, the public school and the home could do for the entire community, reaching into the physical, mental, social and spiritual development.

Not only the city pastors, but the rural pastors, who are in a measure leaders in the communities, are connected with the Sunday School association, and in many cases the public school teachers, superintendents of the county schools and others engaged in educational work.

The Commercial club is reaching through its wide system of publicity the prizes it has been offering, and the correspondence conducted, many who are interested in trustee education but whose viewpoint is different from that of Sunday school workers.

The Kentucky Sunday School association holds conventions in almost every county in the state every year attended by thousands of the better citizens. In addition to these several hundred district conventions and nearly a thousand rallies and conferences are held. This association also publishes the Kentucky Sunday School Reporter with a circulation of about 5,000 per month.

These two organizations could greatly strengthen and advance the work both are doing by securing one or more persons in each county who would represent both organizations. Under the direction of such persons a survey of many counties might be made, finding the present conditions and forming a common basis for future work. At the conventions held time could be given for the discussion of topics of vital interest for the upbuilding of the community, school, home and Sunday school and the length of the convention be increased to two entire days. The same thing could be done in district convention, rallies and institutes. By holding conferences where a wider range of topics would be presented each would be able to reach many that have not yet become interested. Then each could help the other.

Therefore we suggest:

First.—That in the future on all programs of institutes, conventions and rallies there be given a topic relating to the correlation of secular and religious education in the state along definite lines and that this topic be assigned to a person well informed on both religious and secular education.

In such way there might be the opportunity of bringing to the attention of people who have never thought on the matter the value of such correlation. Because of the wide opportunity which the Sunday school speaker has of reaching audiences in the state this would be the surest way of arousing enthusiasm, disseminating information and removing prejudice.

Second.—That in the future at all electing conventions—district, county and state—there be chosen superintendents who shall promote the co-operation of secular and religious educational forces along definite lines.

Third.—That whenever opportunities arise the possibility of the use of the church as a social center be emphasized and encouraged, making a possible opening for the dissemination of educational ideas.

Fourth.—That at the state convention this work be made a distinct feature of the program and if possible a department session be given it.

The Truant Law.

When this law is so openly set at naught as to bring a particular case to the attention of the public it is time that a halt was called and the malefactor made to suffer for his shortcomings. The sending of a child to school is a moral duty, and when this moral duty it is to observe it is the duty of the authorities to step in and take a hand. We want to say that if the county superintendent's attention is called to some flagrant violation and she is compelled to act the strong arm of the law will fall in no gentle manner upon the shoulders of the malefactor. Better send the kiddies to school, which is your duty, and where they belong and thereby fulfill your moral obligation as well as avoid a conflict with the school authorities.—Central Record.

NEED DAILY EASTER

Too Many Hesitating Christians Who Neglect Opportunity to "Let Their Light Shine."

Among all the bright Sabbaths of the round year, the brightest is that which commemorates the most thrilling fact in the history of the human race—Christ's triumph over the power of death and the grave. Easter bells ring from church towers; Easter flowers make the house of God fragrant; and Easter hymns are pitched to the most jubilant key. All this is very beautiful and inspiring; but there are multitudes of people who profess and call themselves Christians who need something more than flowers or songs or Easter sermons. Their daily lives are not very joyous or vigorous; it is a gasping for breath rather than a growth in grace. There is not much bloom or fragrance in their religion. The most that they can honestly say for themselves is: "Well, I think that I was converted some time ago, and I am a member of the church, and I hope that I am a Christian." They are like the conies, "a feeble folk"—with little muscle in their faith, little ring in their devotion, and little power in their influence on those around them. What these people need to have is a genuine Easter for their souls.

The Easter message to them is: "If ye be risen with Christ, seek those things which are above, where Christ is. Set your mind on things above, and not on things of the earth." We seldom get better things than we seek for; and you, my good friends, may be grubbing away—like Bunyan's man with his muck-rake—among the straws and rubbish, while there is a crowd in the air above you. What you need is first look higher, and then strive to live higher. Set your mind on something better than merely getting on in the world, and aim at getting up, which is infinitely more important. Adding dollar to dollar in your income or adding room to room in your dwelling or round to round in the ladder of social promotion, is not the true mark of the prize for a Christian. There is a loftier realm of spiritual life—of which the risen Christ is the center—that you should strive to rise into. This need not make you a visionary or a sentimental, or any less a practical, everyday Christian. You may make these everyday duties in your business, in your shop or study, in your home or elsewhere, the stages in your climb upward towards Jesus Christ.

Clean Heart From Sin.

As you look searching into your own heart you will probably find that a great many besetting sins have found a home there. A cleaning and clearing out is necessary if you would have the master dwell there. You must make a fresh surrender of your heart to that loving Lord, even as Peter did. What a different man it made of Peter! He had indeed risen into Christ—into a close and vital, and victorious union with his Lord. It was a prodigious lift that hoisted the sleeper of Gethsemane and the coward of Pilate's court up into the heroic thunderer whose single sermon converted three thousand souls. Oh, if this Easter season could see a re-consecration of God's people, what a Pentecostal power would be manifest. What a new liberality in giving and new zeal in working. What a new revelation of the risen Christ to an ungodly world. Even such a soldier of Christ as Charles G. Finney confessed that he sometimes found his power lacking. When he put himself into close communication with Jesus Christ, and sought a fresh baptism, the currents of spiritual power flowed again mighty and irresistible.

Seeking the Things Above.

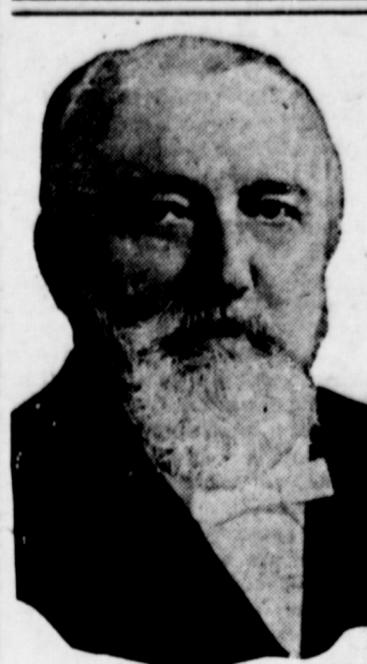
Similar experiences have happened to tens of thousands of Christ's people. They have realized their low estate and begun to "seek those things that are above." Instead of grieving and thwarting the holy spirit, they have prayed to be filled with the spirit. Instead of leaving their Christian lives with a foundation but no edifice on it, they have laid hold of "building themselves up on their holy faith, in the love of God." They have added to their faith, courage, meekness, temperance, patience, and the other virtues that beautify the Christian. A happy and a glorious Easter will this be to all who get a new vision of the risen Christ, and prostrate themselves in humble adoration at his feet, and cry out "Rabbouni, Lord."—The late Rev. Theodore Cuyler, D.D.

Definite Faith Needed.

The faith of our fathers had God in it; it was spiritual; it recognized a change of heart, a cleansed nature, a trust in Christ as the Son of God, and to the essence of this faith we cling. Whatever of other knowledge, other force, other influence, other light, may aid and uphold this faith which saves is welcome, thrice welcome, but away with theories and pretensions which dethrone Christ and ignore the existence of evil.—Michigan Christian Advocate.

Making Prayer Acceptable.

God respects not the arithmetic of our prayers, how many they are; nor the rhetoric of our prayers, how long they are; nor the music of our prayers, how melodious they are; nor the logic of our prayers, how methodical they are; but the divinity of our prayers, how heart-sprung they are. Not gifts, but graces, prevail in prayer.—Presbyterian.



Good Books Should Be In Every Home

By RUDOLPH BLANKENBURG,
Mayor of Philadelphia

GOOD BOOKS MAKE GOOD CITIZENS. THE MAN WHO HAS A COLLECTION OF BOOKS IN HIS HOME, NO MATTER HOW SMALL IT MAY BE IN ACTUAL VOLUME, IS PAVING THE WAY FOR HIS CHILDREN TO BECOME USEFUL MEN AND WOMEN.

If I had my way no home would be without its quota of books. And they should be the property of that home.

I cannot too strongly emphasize the IMPORTANCE OF OWNING GOOD BOOKS as well as reading them. There is no feeling quite so satisfactory as the pride one takes in the possession of one's own library, even if not large, and it gives to the home a distinctive atmosphere which could come from no other source.

In these days of popular prices and expert production, when well bound books by the best authors are within reach of all, there is little reason for the failure of every home to have books, OWN THESE BOOKS AND READ THEM.

That is the advice I give to all. As I pointed out in the beginning, good books MAKE GOOD CITIZENS. That means that you must first have them and then read them. Just as the newspapers keep man in touch with the work of the world day by day, so do books bring him into BROADER TOUCH WITH THE PROGRESS THE WORLD is making in art, literature and the sciences.

Snakes by Express.

A New York importer of birds, animals and snakes says that while snakes may sometimes get loose in transit if the box containing them is broken, yet they can if properly packed be shipped any distance with entire security. The snakes, two or three or more if they are small, are put in a bag, and then the bag is tied up and laid in a box on a bed of hay, this to keep the snakes warm. In winter hay is also filled in on top for their better protection at that season. When the cover has been nailed on holes are bored in the box to give air and ventilation. Sometimes openings are cut in the box and are covered with wire netting. Thus packed snakes are shipped at all seasons, many of them in the course of a year, and it may be for long distances. They were a prodigious lift that hoisted the sleeper of Gethsemane and the coward of Pilate's court up into the heroic thunderer whose single sermon converted three thousand souls. Oh, if this Easter season could see a re-consecration of God's people, what a Pentecostal power would be manifest. What a new liberality in giving and new zeal in working. What a new revelation of the risen Christ to an ungodly world. Even such a soldier of Christ as Charles G. Finney confessed that he sometimes found his power lacking. When he put himself into close communication with Jesus Christ, and sought a fresh baptism, the currents of spiritual power flowed again mighty and irresistible.

Some snakes are sold in winter for zoological collections, but the greater number of snakes are sold in summer to circuses, menageries and shows. In the summer time calls for snakes of various sorts, large and small, come in from points near and far, and the dealer promptly ships them.—New York Sun.

The First Meerschaum Pipe.

Kavol Kowates, a Pesth shoemaker, invented the meerschaum pipe. He died in 1761. A large piece of meerschaum was brought to Pesth by Count Andrassy in 1723. It had been given to the count in Turkey. He fetched it home because, as a piece of white clay of extraordinary light specific gravity, it pleased him. Kavol Kowates was noted in Pesth for his skill in carving, and Count Andrassy took his chunk of light white clay to him and said:

"Make, fellow, something pretty out of this."

The ingenious Kavol, a great smoker, thought that the porousness of the white clay adapted it well for pipes, and accordingly he made two from it, one for himself and one for Count Andrassy.

The pipes were charming, and they smoked superbly. The fame of them spread. In course of time meerschaum mining and meerschaum pipe making became two of the recognized industries of the world.

The original Kavol Kowates pipe, the world's first meerschaum, is still preserved in the Pesth museum.

Next to the elephant, the white rhinoceros of Africa is the largest animal known.

THIS SPACE

belongs to Bicknell & Harris and any one wishing to buy property in Berea, Ky., or farms in the Blue Grass region of Kentucky can be put in touch with some real bargains now by writing Bicknell & Harris, Berea, Kentucky.

We will sell, buy or exchange your property.

WATCH THIS SPACE

Bicknell & Harris

Berea, Kentucky

SIX DOORS FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and Typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going through College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shop, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.25 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	FALL TERM	WINTER TERM	
	VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS	ACADEMY AND NORMAL	COLLEGE
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 10, 1913	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
if paid in advance	*\$29.00	*\$31.40	*\$32.40
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Board 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Dec. 31, 1913	20.00	22.20	22.20
Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11 '14	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
if paid in advance	*\$28.50	*\$30.70	*\$31.70

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

	Fall	Winter	Spring	Total

<tbl_r cells="5" ix="2" maxcspan="1" maxr

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153

Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.

DAN H. BRECK

Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock INSURANCE

Will sign your bond.

Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

North Bound, Local

Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local

Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Dayton, O., Richmond, Ind., Indianapolis, Ind., Columbus, O., and points beyond.

South Bound.

Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Atlanta and points beyond.

North Bound

BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Mr. Jerry Richardson's residence on Prospect St., was destroyed by fire this morning at 10 a. m. Some of the household goods were saved.

Miss Amy Todd pleasantly spent the Fourth at Boonesboro, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Wallace, who have been visiting Mr. Wallace's parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Wallace, left, Wednesday, for their home in Walford, Tenn.

Mrs. C. B. Holder, who has been visiting her mother here, returned to London, Wednesday.

Houghton, Parry, Phoenix, Seehler and Banner buggies now on the floor at Welch's. (ad.)

Mrs. Maggie Robinson and daughter visited her parents at Blue Lick from Friday until Tuesday.

Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter, Lucy, left, Thursday, for Buckhorn, Ky., where Mrs. Ogg is to be Matron at Witherspoon College.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Roulo and children of Detroit, Mich., were visiting friends and relatives in Berea, Saturday and Sunday.

Hoosier wheat drills now at Welch's. (ad.)

Miss Dora Ely leaves this week for Buckhorn, Ky., where she has a position for the coming year.

Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Gabbard left, Saturday, for a week's visit with relatives in Lexington.

When you want a real wagon it's a "Studebaker," "Old Hickory" or "Weber" at Welch's.

Mr. Will Brown of Fredericksburg, Ind., stopped over in Berea for a few days last week on his way to Buckeye, Ky., where he will teach during the Fall.

Mr. Robert Spence of Ionia, Ky., has been spending several days in Berea.

Mrs. R. H. Chrisman left, Wednesday, for Cincinnati to spend a week with her daughter, Neva, who is studying music at the Conservatory.

A number of students who are attending summer school made a trip to Brush Creek Caves on the 4th.

Mr. Joe Evans arrived Saturday for a visit with his family.

Miss Mollie Guinn is ill at her home with typhoid fever.

FOR SALE Three fresh two-year old Jersey cows. See Tarlton Combs.

The Moren property on Walnut Meadow pike has been sold by the Court to Mr. Ogg, who in turn sells the northern part to the College, thus causing removal of two objectionable ruined houses.

The Racket Store

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Deering Mowing Machines
and Rakes

MAIN STREET, near Bank

Oscar C. Clark

We are much grieved to announce the death of Mr. Oscar C. Clark of Harlan, Ky., July 6th, from typhoid. Mr. Clark was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam P. Clark of Berea and will be remembered as one of Berea's most promising young men as his activities have been well known for the past seven years.

Mrs. Maggie Ogg and daughter, Lucy, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Estridge till Thursday. Mrs. D. R. Botkin has been indisposed for a few days.

Mr. Will Hanson, wife and little daughter, Elizabeth, left, Monday, for Lexington to visit friends and relatives.

Judge Coyle has returned home from a flying trip to Florida. He reports a fair crop of oranges.

Mr. B. H. Gabbard, traveling salesman for the Vick Chemical Co. of Greensboro, N. C., is enjoying his annual vacation with Berea people.

Mrs. Dr. Steel will remember him as a student in the College Department and as a worker in the Berea College Printing Department. As a student he has made an enviable record, having climbed steadily forward until he had completed the Junior year with highest honors and was well prepared for the Senior work.

As a worker in the Printing Department for several years he commanded the attention of all by his efficiency and steadily growing interest in his work. It was here that he received the training for his chosen life work and caught the inspiration which moulded him into an enthusiastic promoter of the newspaper work. He always had the best interests of The Citizen at heart and from studying its great work among the mountains he laid plans for a business of his

own and in the summer of 1912 he assumed the editorial direction and general management of The Harlan Enterprise at Harlan, Ky., with marked success.

Still others who were intimately acquainted with Mr. Clark will remember him as a young man of the highest character, quiet and unassuming yet a young man of deep conviction and strong determination. His active work as a member of the Presbyterian church of Harlan has been uplifting to the community and as President of the Christian Endeavor he was eager to seize the many opportunities for active work among the young people of the town.

Mr. Clark was born March 16, 1888 in Owsley County. His illness at Harlan was short and very severe. Interment at Berea cemetery July 7th, after funeral services at the Methodist church conducted by Dr. B. H. Roberts with the assistance of Rev. Howard Hudson and D. W. Morton. The members of Phi Delta, Mr. Clark's friends and companions in literary work, acting as pall bearers were John Branson, Ezekiel Whitaker, Claude Anderson, Waldo Davis, Carter Robinson and Dean Slagle.

Prof. F. O. Clark and wife are visiting out of town this week. They plan to spend two days with friends at Irvine, Estill County, later they go to Jackson, Breathitt County, where Prof. Clark expects to speak at a public meeting to be held there soon.

Secretary and Mrs. Morton have returned from a few days visit among friends at various points in northern states. While away they enjoyed a very pleasant time at a Berea Reunion held in Cleveland, O., an account of which appears on another page.

The mother of Rev. O. C. Haas, pastor of the M. E. church of this place, died at her home, Mt. Vernon, Ind., last Tuesday night. Our heartfelt sympathy is extended to Rev. Haas and family.

Mr. Ernberg started East on Thursday to find market for products of the Fireside Industries.

Prof. and Mrs. Hunt are at the summer school in Knoxville.

COOL

Weather at home when
you get that Oil or
Gasoline Stove at

THE DIFFERENCE
Nelet's

Prof. Rigby who has been taking special work in voice culture in Boston returned home last Friday.

Prof. John F. Smith arrived, Monday night, from an extended trip thru Tennessee, North Carolina and Kentucky. He attended the Y. M. C. A. at Black Mountain, N. C., visited Maryville College at Maryville, Tenn., and various other points of interest in the mountain sections.

Mr. Burgess, Supt. of Wood Work, returned, Monday, from Crab Orchard, Lincoln County, Kentucky, where he has been visiting and enjoying the fine mineral waters for a week.

Mr. Grant Huff left for his home at Partridge, Letcher County, Kentucky, this week. Mr. Huff is employed as accountant in the construction department and plans to return to his work about August 5.

Mr. Ralph O. Fletcher, Supt. of College Gardens, conducted Sunday School at Hickory Plains, Sunday. He is very favorably impressed with the young ladies of the community are taking in the work.

Berea's trustee, Hon. Guy Ward Malton, is managing the ice business for the city of Cincinnati, during the sultry season now so severe in all parts of the country.

Mr. and Mrs. Marsh gave the young people of the summer school a very delightful entertainment and picnic on the lawn near the Tabernacle, Friday, the 4th. All joined in with the patriotic spirit suitable for the occasion.

Rev. Hudson preached at Blue Lick, Sunday afternoon. W. B. Davison accompanied Mr. Hudson and assisted in the services.

WORK OF MOODY INSTITUTE

Much is made of the Open Air Work during the summer at The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago. It has been found an opportune time to reach the multitudes.

During six days of each week, the Gospel Wagons go out with the students, both men and women, to the street corners, parks, etc. There the crowds gather round to listen to the Gospel message and enjoy the Gospel songs.

It is expected that a Gospel Automobile will be added to the equipment of the Institute soon. This will enable the students with their leaders to cover a larger territory in Chicago and visit Amusement Parks, Ball Parks, Summer Gardens and such places where people congregate in large numbers.

The Institute employs a man, who has had many years experience, to direct this work and train the students to do it, and also seek to stimulate and encourage the churches of the city to engage in it.

This, together with other forms of practical work, are a vital part of the free training in the English Bible, and Gospel Music provided at the Moody Institute of Chicago.

SUBSCRIBERS TO KENTUCKY HALL

The very generous response of citizens, students and Faculty to the call for subscriptions for the new Kentucky Hall has been one of the most cheering things in the history of the Institution. Moreover, the payments on these subscriptions have been as a rule faithful and prompt, so that about \$10,000 is now in hand toward the building. Nevertheless, for good and sufficient reasons another building will be started ahead of Kentucky Hall.

The Knapp Model School Building, mainly provided for by a bequest soon to be paid, is to stand on the lot west of the Congregational church property, and will be the most perfect building possible for the instruction of young children. Superior work like that long famous in the room of Miss Boatright will be provided for the eight grade, Miss Ollie Parker and other teachers working with Miss Boatright under direction of Miss Bowersox and the Normal Department Faculty. This will provide observation and practice work for all Normal students, and superior advantages for all the children the building can hold—about 200. The number of Model School children will thus strictly be limited, and preference will be given, first, to those previously in the Model Schools, and second to those whose conduct and school-work are the best. The first four grades will have the front yard for their play ground, and the upper four grades will have a fine Athletic Park of their own on the land south. It is hoped this playground can be used a good deal by all the young people of the village, those who are not in the Model Schools having a chance there at stated times.

This providing of suitable playgrounds is a main reason for hastening this building, as well as the desire to give the Normal Department a better opportunity for carrying out its program of expansion.

So with new Music Hall, Ice Plant and Knapp Hall in progress the summer will be a busy one for those who wish to work.

A quite decisive reason for putting Knapp Hall ahead of Kentucky Hall is that we shall have money to finish it, while we might get Kentucky Hall half done and have to stop till the rest of the money was found.

COLORED NOTES

The First Baptist church, colored, of Berea held their rally, Sunday, the first, with dinner on the ground. About five hundred people and visitors were present. Meeting was conducted by Rev. T. H. Broadbush. Over one hundred and thirty-three dollars were raised.

Miss Melissa Ballard leaves Berea this morning for Detroit, Michigan, where she will spend the summer with Mrs. Stanley Frost.

Mr. Pete Bowman left today for Winchester where he will be at work for a few weeks.

A REST ROOM

For Visitors Who Come to Town on Saturdays

The Woman's Christian Association will open a Rest Room from ten a. m. to four p. m. in the Union church for the mothers and girls who come to town Saturdays and want a quiet place to wait till the men are thru with their business. Some one will be there to make all welcome and to make them comfortable.

LETTER FROM FORMER BEREA STUDENT

The Citizen received an interesting letter recently from Mr. Luther Brown, a student in Berea for four years. Mr. Brown is located at McVeigh, Ky., as Secretary of the Miners' Y. M. C. A., and writes as follows: If you can find space in your columns, I would be glad if you would kindly say that I think daily of my Berea friends and that I am striving to become worthy of the kindly interest they have taken in me. I am engaged in a work I believe in to the extent that I gladly give my entire time to carrying it on."

Clarence Miller, Robert Hanna and Arlie McGuire, three Berea students, are with Mr. Brown in McVeigh, where they are trying to champion the "Berea Idea."

PEACHES DELIVERED

Peaches are now ready for use. They will be delivered any where in town or to the cars at \$1.25 a bushel. See me on the street or call me at the garden office. Phone 122 from 1 to 5 p. m. and give your order.

Wm. Jesse Baird.

FOR SALE

On Aug. 6, 1913, I will sell 1,400 acres of land located at Boone, Ky., four and a half miles south of Berea on the L. and N. Railroad; also several head of fine stock and up-to-date farm machinery, three boilers and engines, one grist mill and two saw mills.

Terms made to suit the purchaser; farm will be sold as a whole or divided to suit purchasers.

G. L. Wren, Boone, Ky.

FOR SALE

1913 Model, Motor Cycles and Motor Boats at bargain prices, all makes, brand new machines, on easy monthly payment plan. Get our proposition before buying or you will regret it, also bargains in used Motor Cycles. Write us today. Enclose stamp for reply. Address Lock Box 11, Trenton, Mich.

VOTE FOR

HARVEY H. BROCK
Formerly a teacher in the Country Schools and Ex-apt. of Richmond Public Schools.

FOR

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT
of Madison County Schools

Subject to the action of the Democratic Party.

Saturday, July 12

Is the last day of our

CLEARANCE SALE

It will be to your interest to visit our store on or before that date and take advantage of the low prices we are making on Clothing, Shoes and Furnishing Goods of all kinds. Come to-day.

HAYES & GOT

"The Quality Store"

BEREA.

KENTUCKY

The Citizen Knife

The Citizen is sharp, and it has a good bargain for its subscribers who like a sharp knife. Any subscriber to THE CITIZEN who pays his dollar for first payment or renewal can have a dollar knife extra by paying 25 cents extra. Razor steel, white or black rough horn handle—Looks like this.



GET ONE TODAY

UNITED STATES NEWS

Continued from page one

about 500 remained till the end. It was a notable event.

WASHINGTON HAS A "DRY" SUMMER DAY

It can be done. Sunday the 6th saw the strict enforcement of law in the nation's capital with the result that no drinks were served in bar, hotel or cafe. Why should not be enforced elsewhere.

FLORIDA NEGRO OUTLAW SHOT
A negro who shot and killed Sheriff Cherry of Clay County while in discharge of his duty was captured and ordered to walk down the road when he was killed by bullets from a hundred rifles.

NATIONAL CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP CONFERENCE CLOSES

After ten days session largely attended the National Christian Citizenship Conference at Portland, Oregon closed with a most enthusiastic meeting.

THE FILTHY FLY.

The fly is filthy. Born in filth, he feeds on filth, crawls in filth and then, with filth sticking to his feet, legs and body, he feeds and walks—if you let him—on and in your food.

Would it not disgust you to see a fly feed in a foul smelling garbage can or something worse and then fly to your dining room and wipe his feet on the sugar, tangle his legs in the soft butter and take a bath in the milk?

Notice for awhile the flies that come into your kitchen and you will see that most of them come from such filth to the food on your table.

The KITCHEN CABINET

HE sweetest lives are those that duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken
thread,
Where love ennobles all.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Of course, people who live in the country, or in small towns, where they have a generous space for a garden, will do many more things for their families thereby than they who have but a few square feet for the garden. Even people who live in closely settled cities, where there is nothing but an ash barrel or garbage can for a background, have made the barrel to blossom like the rose. Fill a barrel with well-rotted horse manure and plant some seeds of radish and cucumbers in it. If it has a warm, sunny place, you can grow your cucumbers in a rack, using care to wet the ground, not the plant, when watering, and soon you will be rewarded by a good crop of crisp and refreshing cucumbers.

If you have urns or tiles for plants in the grounds, too early for their rightful possessors, sow radish and lettuce seed in them. They will grow like weeds in the warm sun and be ready to vacate the place by the time you wish to put the plants out. Three square feet for a lettuce bed will supply the family all summer with nice crisp salad. If one likes head lettuce, it needs more room, is worth more in time and trouble, but pays for all the time put into it.

A row or two of peas, which can be replanted two or three times, will keep one with green peas for the table from July until frost comes.

No garden is complete without a row of chard. It is one of the most satisfactory greens, is easily grown and springs up from the roots after cutting. The last cut in the fall is as good as that grown in early spring.

A few beets, for greens and to be served chopped and seasoned with butter and vinegar, are liked by most people. A small row of carrots for boiled dinners and to serve with butter and lemon juice when cooked tender, is another good, wholesome vegetable we must not neglect.

For those who have room, an ideal arrangement is to have a clump of pie plant for early use, a bed of asparagus and a small strawberry bed which can furnish the dewy berry for breakfast.

Nellie Maxwell

At a Brother's Grave

Famous Speech of Robert G. Ingersoll, Showing Great Devotion and Power of Expression.

My friends: I am going to do that which the dead oft promised he would do for me.

The loved and loving brother, husband, father, friend, died where manhood's morning almost touches noon, and while the shadows still were falling toward the west.

He had not passed on life's highway the stone that marks the highest point, but being weary for a moment, lay down by the wayside, and, using his burden for a pillow, fell into that dreamless sleep that kisses down his eyelids still. While yet in love with life and raptured with the world, he passed to silence and patriotic dust.

Yet, after all, it may be best, just

in the happiest, sunniest hour of all the voyage, while eager winds are kissing every sail, to dash against the unseen rock, and in an instant hear the billows roar above a sunken ship. For, whether in mid-sea or among the breakers of the farther shore, a wreck at last must mark the end of each and all. And every life, no matter if its every hour is rich with love and every moment jeweled with a joy, will, at its close, become a tragedy as sad and deep and dark as can be woven of the warp and woof of mystery and death.

This brave and tender man in every

storm of life was oak and rock, but in the sunshine he was vine and flower. He was the friend of all heroic souls. He climbed the heights and left all superstitions far below, while on his forehead fell the golden dawn of the grandeur day.

He loved the beautiful, and was with color, form, and music touched

to tears. He sided with the weak, and with a willing hand gave alms; with loyal heart and with purest hands he faithfully discharged all public trusts.

He was a worshiper of liberty, a friend of the oppressed. A thousand times I have heard him quote these words: "For justice all place a temple, and all seasons, summer." He believed that happiness was the only good, reason the only torch, justice the only worship, humanity the only religion, and love the only priest. He added to the sum of human joy; and were every one to whom he did some loving service to bring a blossom to his grave, he would sleep to-night beneath a wilderness of flowers.

Life is a narrow vale between the cold and barren peaks of two eternities. We strive in vain to look beyond the heights. We cry aloud, and the only answer is the echo of our wailing cry. From the voiceless lips of the unrepenting dead there comes no word; but in the night of death hope sees a star, and listening love can hear the rustle of a wing.

He who sleeps here, when dying, mistaking the approach of death for the return of health, whispered with his last breath: "I am better now." Let us believe, in spite of doubts and dogmas, tears and fears, that these dear words are true of all the countless dead.

And now to you who have been chosen, from among the many men he loved to do the last sad office for the dead, we give his sacred dust. Speech cannot contain our love. There was, there is, no greater, stronger, manlier man.

Letter From President Frost

Visit With Jackson County's First Preacher.

Dear Readers of The Citizen:

I left Berea Friday morning with many regrets for tasks unfinished, and calls unmade. Nevertheless, I had the satisfaction of knowing that money was provided or in prospect to keep some work going forward in Berea this summer. Berea students next year can have more chances to work, and more chances to play, than ever before, and each department will make a big advance.

At Cincinnati I bade farewell to Mrs. Frost starting to California where her only sister sits at the bedside of a husband supposed to be at the point of death. I missed my own train, and realizing that I have a new responsibility as editor of The Citizen, I came to Toledo to see Rev. Geo. Candee and persuade him to write some articles on the beginning of things in Jackson County. He was in McKeon before it had a Court House, and is one of the very few men who can tell the story of its early history.

Geo. Candee, now 82 years old, can

still be recognized by his picture taken in 1880. He lives at 803 Oakwood Ave., Toledo, and as I came to the house whom should I meet but Mrs. Judge Holcomb of Oklahoma, formerly of Jackson County, his daughter, and her fifteen months old baby.

Another daughter, Rita, is teaching in Toledo, and Mrs. Allen, once Assisatnt Matron at our Boarding Hall, has been for 14 years Woman Matron at the Toledo Prison. Will P. Candee, once head of our Printing Department, is a machinist for the Standard Oil Co. in California. Mrs. Allen's son, who began his education in Berea, is now Assistant Professor in the University of Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Candee were married fifty-six years ago, and are a surprisingly young couple yet. They have the habit of being young, and they

are deeply interested in everything that makes for the progress of God's Kingdom on earth.

Mr. Candee is rather deaf, but he reads and writes, and has recently acted as assessor in his ward in Toledo.



George Candee

do. He remembers the fathers and grandparents of nearly all the people in Jackson County.

He promises The Citizen some articles on Berea in 1857, First Sight of John G. Fee, First Sight of McKee, Cassius Clay at McKee, Washington Maupin and Jeff Morris, "Radical Bob Nichols," Union Men of the Mountains and the like. These articles will refer to nearly every family in Jackson County; they will contain matters of history not otherwise on record, and of high value to every mountain man.

Today I go on to visit the Berea people at Battle Creek, and from there to the Normal School at Mt. Pleasant, and it is to be expected that both visits will be of interest to The Citizen.

Cincinnati and Toledo both had a

same fourth, and both have been hotter than Berea.

W. G. F.

Wilson at Reunion

Continued from First Page

in days of peace and settled order the life of a great Nation. That host is the people themselves, the great and the small, without class or difference of kind or race or origin; and undivided in interest, if we have but the vision to guide and direct them and order their lives aright in what we do.

"Our constitutions are their articles of enlistment. The orders of the day are the laws upon our statute books. What we strive for is their freedom, their right to lift themselves from day to day and behold the things they have hoped for, and to make way for still better days for those whom they love who are to come after them.

"The recruits are the little children crowding in. The quartermaster's stores are in the mines and forests and fields, in the shops and factories. Every day something must be done to push the campaign forward; and it must be done by plan and with an eye to some great destiny. he may draw all men to himself.

Here is the Nation
How shall we hold such thoughts in our hearts and not be moved? I

would not have you live even today wholly in the past, but would wish to stand with you in the light that streams upon us now out of that great day gone by.

"Here is the nation God has builded by our hands. What shall we do with it? Who stands ready to act again and always in the spirit of this day of reunion and hope and patriotic fervor?

"The day of our country's life has but broadened into morning. Do not put uniforms by. Put the harness of the present on. Lift your eyes to the great tracts of life yet to be conquered in the interest of righteousness, of that prosperity which lies in a people's hearts and outlasts all wars and errors of men.

"Come, let us be comrades and soldiers yet to serve our fellow men in quiet counsel, where the blare of trumpets is neither heard nor heard and where the things are done which make blessed the nations of the world in peace and righteousness and love."

Advertising Talks

SAYS ADVERTISING IS BEST SALESMAN

First Principle Is to Animate Your Merchandise, Declares Expert.

J. R. Hamilton of Chicago, an advertising expert of national reputation, delivered a characteristic address before the Adcraft club of Detroit the other day, and gave in attractive and epigrammatic style the result of his experiences, insisting on the value of proper newspaper advertising. Among other things he said:

"The very first principle of advertising is to animate your merchandise—make it stand up and talk for itself. Every man has a personality and ought to be able to talk, even if his merchandise can't. Yet all the most of us have to say for ourselves is \$3 shirts for \$1.95. Most of the time it is a lie on the face of it, and the rest of the time it is uninteresting because all of the others are saying the same."

"It was taught us nearly 50 years ago that a store must have a code of ethics the same as a man, yet most of us haven't learned it even today. We have nothing to offer but a price, and the man with a better price licks us to a finish. If you haven't anything better to say for yourselves than \$3 shirts for \$1.95, you had better get out of business."

Civic Pride Helps.

"Every merchant and manufacturer who leads in progressive action today; every store and business that has a civic pride; every advertiser who tries to build his city into a better city, builds himself with his city. Every storekeeper who builds a road builds it straight to the door or his own store."

"Twenty years ago, to be a merchant was to carry around with you the stigma of trade. Eight years ago when I took my first position as an advertiser, I wore my hat about in the store for fear some of my friends would see me and know I was working there. Today the best brains of America are being diverted into trade. The colleges are pouring in their youth. We have found that it requires as much brains to merchandise a dish pan as it does to write a prescription or prepare a brief. Today we have merchants in most of the city councils and in congress. We have had two of them in presidential cabinets."

Ad Cheapest Salesman.

"We know that 90 per cent of the people are predisposed each day to read the news. Therefore you must seek to find the news value in your merchandise. The most interesting news in the paper should be advertising news, because it tells of money to be saved, of advantages to be gained by better or different merchandise, or by labor or time-saving devices, and of pleasures to be had from new ideas in styles, in fashions.

"Advertising should be presented as nearly as possible in news form. I do not mean that it is to be set in news caption and news heads and news type, but that it should be set in the way that people are accustomed to reading news—plainly up and down the page in natural measures and not across different spaces in odd measures with all sorts of boxes and all kinds of funny little borders set into the corners and through the middle of it.

"For the next question, 'What kind of type shall I use?' the answer is the same as to 'What drinks shall I drink?'—anything you please, only don't mix them."

Don't Yell Your Loudest.

"To the next question, 'What are my headings?' the answer is, make them as large as you want to, only remember, once you have yelled your loudest, you never can yell any louder again; and the oftener you yell your loudest, the weaker you get. When you have done your best, you are all through. The successful business engineer, like the successful railroad engineer, never has to pull his throttle quite wide open to come through out schedule time.

"If your advertising is stupid, you have no right to blame the people for not reading it. The marvel to me is that advertising can be as rotten as it is and still make good. It is simply because in comparison to other selling methods it is so remarkably cheap. The advertising of the future will look like news.

"The store of the future will deal in human interests more than in commercial interests. It will advertise more personality and less merchandise. As women do 90 per cent of the buying, the store of the future will be as much a woman's club as it will be a woman's buying place. Far less than 1 per cent of the women of America are club women. The others have absolutely no place to go, except to theaters and stores. The theaters are costly. The only place where the average woman can spend her time is in her store, and aside from a waiting room or some foolish sort of a silent room, there is no provision made for her in the stores except at the counters. There is every effort being made to merchandise products and no effort being made to merchandise human nature. It isn't the merchandise we sell in every case. It is the idea behind the merchandise."

ADVERTISING REDUCES COST

Large Volume of Business Enables Merchant to Sell Goods on Smaller Margin.

"There's a charge for store rent and a charge for advertising in the price you pay for every pair of shoes," says the managing director of one of the largest shoe manufacturing concerns in the United States.

"The charge for rent is a necessity. Does the advertising add to the cost of selling per pair or reduce it? Let's see.

"A store paying \$20 a day for rent and selling twenty pairs of shoes without advertising would have to charge you \$1 per pair for rent alone.

"If by spending \$20 per day additional for advertising the same store can sell 200 pairs, then the rent and advertising combined would cost only 20 cents per pair instead of \$1.

"It is the volume of sales that reduces the cost of selling each pair. And the quickest and best way to get volume, when the shoes are of the right kind, is by advertising.

"It is a favorite argument with unadvised shoe stores that they can give better value because they do not advertise. It would be just as sensible to say that they can give better value because they have not trade enough to employ more than one salesman."

What Does Advertising Do?
Makes better people of us all.

It brightens stores—makes them attractive, makes them vie with one another in their displays, makes business which requires help, thus solving the living problem of thousands.

Makes for competition in merchandising and a more uniform price on any commodity than would be possible under non-advertising conditions.

Today you go to a store, ask for advertised goods and you know what these will cost you.

Your mother and her mother shopped differently. They priced goods, objected to the price, were granted a concession of a few cents or dollars, and continued to object, and if they hung on long enough the proprietor himself was summoned and cut prices below where the clerk dared to. Then your mother paid 10¢ for calico, her sister 11¢ for the same grade, and a shrewd neighbor duplicated their purchases for 9¢.

Now you buy the same quality for 7¢ and know that that is the same price other women pay.

In addition you save time which your forefathers spent in haggling, and in these days time is indeed money.—Detroit Times.

HIS RISE TO POWER

By HENRY RUSSELL MILLER
Author of
"The Man Higher Up"

Copyright, 1911, by the Bobbs-Merrill
Company

SYNOPSIS

Senator Murchell, leader of the state machine, and Sheehan, local boss of New Chelsea, offer the nomination for district attorney to John Dunmeade. Dunmeade is independent of his political ideas.

Dunmeade will accept the nomination. His father, a partisan judge, congratulates him. His Aunt Roberts urges John to call on Katherine Hampden, daughter of a capitalist.

Katherine Hampden is a worshiper of success. She and John are friends. Jerry Applegate, a political dependent, campaigns for John and the state ticket.

In New Chelsea lives Warren Blake, a model young bank cashier, connected with Hampden in "high finance." They try without success for John's aid.

The rottenness of politics in his state and party as revealed in his campaign disgusts John. He calls upon Katherine.

"Katherine's peril" in a runaway reveals to her and John their unspoken love. John publicly "turns down" the machine of his party.

John will not compromise with his conscience even for the sake of winning Katherine, and the two part.

The course of his son is disapproved by Judge Dunmeade. John is elected and puts Sheehan on trial for political corruption.

Sheehan is convicted and fined. John meets Haig, a novelist, who is introduced to him by Warren Blake.

Haig and John visit the Hampdens. Blake proposes to Katherine and is rejected. He praises John to her. Murchell has a visitor.

The visitor is Sackett, head of the Atlantic railroad, trying to keep the Michigan out of the Steel City. He wants Murchell to retire. The latter cannot induce John to stop his attacks on the machine. John and Katherine meet.

She still thinks John a follower of impossible ideals. He loses in his fight for cleanliness in state politics and fails. Murchell offers financial aid to the Dunmeades.

John recovers and continues his fight, aided by Haig. In the Steel City he meets Katherine, who is courted by Gregg, a financially successful man.

Murchell loses control of the machine to Sheehan and retires nominally from politics. Sheehan gets drunk, and a messenger is sent to Murchell for aid.

Sheehan has embezzled \$900,000 of state money. Murchell resumes control after adding his fee to conceal the crime and make restitution.

Through Sheehan's plea for mercy John learns that Hampden and Blake have been carrying worthless political notes as part of the Farmers' bank "assets."

The bank is in peril. John loses in the primaries. Hampden loses his fortune in stock speculation and fears exposure of the bank deals.

John and Haig, investigating the bank, are there with Murchell and Hampden when Blake shoots himself. Only John's silence can save Hampden. Murchell will save the bank.

Katherine appeals to Dunmeade for clemency for her father. Haig suggests to Murchell the political expediency of nominating John for governor to save the state for the party.

Reluctantly he rose and went down to the library. She was standing at a southern window through which the sun poured a golden flood. She heard him enter and turned. He halted just within the door. For a moment silent, they looked at each other across the sunlit room.

It was she who, with the brave directness that had always been hers, first broke the silence.

"I have heard what—what happened last night. And I have come to ask you to do nothing that will harm my father."

Unconsciously his face darkened. It was not because of her request, but because of the picture she recalled. "I suppose it was for that. You have"—He would have said, "no need to ask." But she misunderstood and interrupted quickly.

"I have no right to ask this—or anything of you? I know that, more clearly than you can tell me. I put you in the way of unhappiness and then chose against you for things—for things of no value. It may give you some satisfaction to know that they are gone—though you can hardly believe that the taste for them went first."

"—my father and Senator Murchell, the men who will profit by your silence, deserve nothing at your hands, at anybody's. I can't pretend that they would show mercy to you. But my father, at least, is a broken man. Last night took away his courage. He believes that he is responsible for Warren Blake's"—

"No!" She saw him shudder and draw back. "No! I, with my rashness, am to blame for that."

"Ah! you mustn't say that." She took a step forward, eager in his defense. "I know what you've been through and how it must have given you the horrors. But you mustn't say that. Nobody could think it. You only did your duty. But I'm afraid for him. He is half crazed from fear and shock, I think—I couldn't endure many more nights like last night. I'm afraid, if it all comes out, he'll take Warren Blake's way out!"

"Don't!" he cried roughly, as if in pain. "I've gone over it all."

"I'm not trying to frighten you. And I didn't want to—to come to you." The steadiness was leaving her. She thought she saw in his lack of response a hostile determination. "I have no right to ask a man such as

you are—to sacrifice himself, his conscience for such a man. I can offer no—no adequate return. But he is my father and it is not—it can not be so very wrong to err on the side of mercy. And once you said—you cared!"

"It was true. It has always been true. What I will do will not be because you ask it, but because it is for you. And not for a price. And—you haven't thought it out very clearly, have you?—what you mean is impossible in any case. If I went on with the investigation you couldn't love the man who was prosecuting your father. And, just because you understand what is right in the case and are what you are, you couldn't respect and so couldn't love the man who weakly did what was wrong for him—even for you. And just now—you are very anxious to save your father."

The flood of crimson ebbed. She looked at him strangely. "Do you believe that?"

"I know it. But you needn't be afraid any longer. Your father is safe so far as I am concerned. That was settled before you came."

She turned from him in an immeasurable relief to look out of the window. The voice of the congregation rose again in the closing hymn, "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

The hymn ended. She raised her head and faced him, unshed tears in her eyes.

"John Dunmeade," she cried, "I don't know yet how much of what you have said is true. And I don't know whether you have been weak or strong. But there are finer things than the strength of heartless justice. One of them is—must be—to be merciful, to want to show mercy where you owe none, where you believe you can gain nothing, as you have done. I can't—I shan't try to thank you. But I shall always be praying for you all the good things you have earned as you go—and you will go—oward."

He merely repeated an old saying. "I haven't thought as far ahead as tomorrow. And now you'd better go to the church lets out. If people saw you here it might set them thinking."

Warren Blake's body was buried and his tragedy with it. The luck had held to the last. No suspicion of a lurking mystery had been breathed. And William Murchell returned from the funeral.

His enemies have called him inhuman, lacking in moral sensibility. There are episodes in his career which support the charge. But deep down within him had always laid something that, long pregnant, now fought to win to the light. He was suddenly arraigned before himself, become by the tragedy most pitiless of judges. The vigorous mentality that had hungered and thirsted for action, lusted for sharp combat, sought insatiable for power and ever more power, now turned upon himself, with precise, merciless strokes dissected his life for him, revealed its essential ugliness, disclosed overlooked potentialities.

It was the evening after the funeral. He was alone in his library. But he was not reading. He was angrily watching the gathering of a belated funeral.

He frowned when from the hall came the sounds of altercation, heated on one side and coolly confident on the other. Then the door was thrown open, and Haig, followed by the protestant man servant, entered. The novelist briskly crossed the room and planted himself in a chair before Mur-

chell. The involuntary host greeted him inhospitably. "I told Jim I would see nobody tonight. What do you want?"

"You remember, Saturday night I said you and I would have to discuss the matter of payment? The time has come, the wairus said."

"Well?"

"Senator Murchell, have you a conscience?"

"Are you trying to be impertinent, young man?"

"How impertinent? I'm merely trying to verify an impression. The other night, while you were watching Warren Blake die, I got the notion that you had one. Now Warren Blake is out of the way. Hampden won't be disgraced. There's to be no scandal. Your plans to save the bank are under way. Other plans of yours are no longer in jeopardy. So it's time to think of payment. I have just come from Dunmeade. He isn't a very happy man, Senator Murchell. He's oppressed by the knowledge that he has been weak. He has lost his pride, his belief in himself, his sense of absolute honesty—call it soul for short. The poor fool even thinks he is to blame for Warren Blake's shooting himself. You and I know better. We know who killed Cock Robin." Haig laughed insinuatingly.

"You have a strange sense of humor. Just what are you trying to insinuate?"

"I mean that we know that the man who killed Warren Blake was the man who killed Creighton, Hawkins, Delehanty, Burns, Schneider, Larkin and Blake. And he's the fellow that created an atmosphere of dishonesty in political banks and public treasuries, made opportunities for thievery, encouraged and profited by peculation—in short, the man who devised and built the machine whose creatures and victims have paid the penalty of their crimes with suicide. Do I make myself clear?"

Murchell sat up angrily. "That isn't true. I'm not responsible if a few weaklings aren't able to resist temptation and take the easiest way out."

"It was Cain, I believe," Haig pur-

red, "who first pleaded that excuse."

"See here, Haig! If you have anyth-

ing important to say, say it. Otherwise—"

Haig leaned over, interrupting men-

actively, tapping the senator's knee to emphasize his words: "I'd advise you to listen. Will you?"

"Go on."

"That's sensible." Haig resumed his easy attitude. "Let's take up Dunmeade's case. His mouth is closed by his love for Katherine Hampden. The question now is, who profits most by his silence and hence will have to pay? It isn't Hampden. I think I understand the political situation pretty well. Just now, when you're trying to scramble back into power and Jerry Brent has taken their convention out of the hands of your friends of the opposition for another bank in which you politicians have had your dirty fingers to fall, with another cashier putting a messy little hole in his head, would be most inopportune. Also, you've put up money to cover Hampden's shortage. I've never heard you accused of doing anything for anybody without return. And since you've put up a lot of money without security, it must be because silence just now is particularly valuable to you. Now do you get the point? Are you ready to pay?"

"Haven't I paid enough?"

"Can you ever pay enough to balance the scale? Warren Blake and John Dunmeade have paid?"

"What do you want then?"

"Well, you're trying to get back into power through the convention. The general impression is that you can't beat Sherrod. But I guess differently. You're not the kind of man to go back into the scramble unless the chances for a win are pretty good. Well—nominate John Dunmeade."

"The thing," exclaimed Murchell, and extreme irritation was speaking—"is preposterous!"

"You have thought of it as much as that, then? But why preposterous to nominate a fine, big, honest man? Measure him against Wash Jenkins or any one of your kind you choose; his character is something you haven't been able to go to the people with for many a year in this state. And his nomination would pull the teeth of dangerous Jerry Brent."

"Power," said the senator virtuously, "isn't to be taken lightly. Even if I could do it, which isn't probable, I certainly don't propose to make a joke or a fool of myself before the political public by helping a narrow, pig-headed, unpractical romancer to a powerful of power."

"Unpractical" and "romancer"—you need a new point of view, senator. John Dunmeade is the most practical man I know, because he sees true, sees

evil as evil and good as good. If this state were to follow his ideal of simple, straightforward common sense honesty, political corruption would cease to exist, a vast amount of injustice would be corrected and popular government justified. You'll have to find another excuse, Senator Murchell."

"Well, then," said the senator grimly, "you may put it that I, a seeker after the valueless, don't propose to help a practical man who has rejected my honest offer of friendship and spent six years vilifying me before the people of this state."

"So that's why it's preposterous? That's the measure of your sort, is it? Fighting you, telling the truth about you, are what disqualify a man for public office. You grind everybody, everything—life, death, tragedy, love—in the mills of your greedy ambition and you are willing to pay only the least penny you must. Blake the sul-

len, the involuntary host greeted him inhospitably. "I told Jim I would see nobody tonight. What do you want?"

"You remember, Saturday night I said you and I would have to discuss the matter of payment? The time has come, the wairus said."

"Well?"

"Senator Murchell, have you a conscience?"

"Are you trying to be impertinent, young man?"

"How impertinent? I'm merely trying to verify an impression. The other night, while you were watching Warren Blake die, I got the notion that you had one. Now Warren Blake is out of the way. Hampden won't be disgraced. There's to be no scandal. Your plans to save the bank are under way. Other plans of yours are no longer in jeopardy. So it's time to think of payment. I have just come from Dunmeade. He isn't a very happy man, Senator Murchell. He's oppressed by the knowledge that he has been weak. He has lost his pride, his belief in himself, his sense of absolute honesty—call it soul for short. The poor fool even thinks he is to blame for Warren Blake's shooting himself. You and I know better. We know who killed Cock Robin." Haig laughed insinuatingly.

"You have a strange sense of humor. Just what are you trying to insinuate?"

"I mean that we know that the man who killed Warren Blake was the man who killed Creighton, Hawkins, Delehanty, Burns, Schneider, Larkin and Blake. And he's the fellow that created an atmosphere of dishonesty in political banks and public treasuries, made opportunities for thievery, encouraged and profited by peculation—in short, the man who devised and built the machine whose creatures and victims have paid the penalty of their crimes with suicide. Do I make myself clear?"

Murchell sat up angrily. "That isn't true. I'm not responsible if a few weaklings aren't able to resist temptation and take the easiest way out."

"It was Cain, I believe," Haig pur-

red, "who first pleaded that excuse."

"See here, Haig! If you have anyth-

ing important to say, say it. Otherwise—"

Haig leaned over, interrupting men-

actively, tapping the senator's knee to emphasize his words: "I'd advise you to listen. Will you?"

"Go on."

"That's sensible." Haig resumed his easy attitude. "Let's take up Dunmeade's case. His mouth is closed by his love for Katherine Hampden. The question now is, who profits most by his silence and hence will have to pay? It isn't Hampden. I think I understand the political situation pretty well. Just now, when you're trying to scramble back into power and Jerry Brent has taken their convention out of the hands of your friends of the opposition for another bank in which you politicians have had your dirty fingers to fall, with another cashier putting a messy little hole in his head, would be most inopportune. Also, you've put up money to cover Hampden's shortage. I've never heard you accused of doing anything for anybody without return. And since you've put up a lot of money without security, it must be because silence just now is particularly valuable to you. Now do you get the point? Are you ready to pay?"

"Haven't I paid enough?"

"Can you ever pay enough to balance the scale? Warren Blake and John Dunmeade have paid?"

"What do you want then?"

"Well, you're trying to get back into power through the convention. The general impression is that you can't beat Sherrod. But I guess differently. You're not the kind of man to go back into the scramble unless the chances for a win are pretty good. Well—nominate John Dunmeade."

"The thing," exclaimed Murchell, and extreme irritation was speaking—"is preposterous!"

"You think my motive is lacking perhaps?" Haig inquired coolly. "Do you remember Wrenn—George Wrenn of Clarion—or have there been so many Wrenns that you can't keep track of them? Let me tell you his story. He was a preacher—not a very strong man, but a fine, big, clear hearted fellow—something like John Dunmeade—who believed in his fellowmen and loved them, the kind that would sit up all night with any poor, suffering wretch or share his last dollar with those who needed it less than he did. Everybody loved him. He married a widow who had one son. He was a good husband and a perfect father to that boy. I knew, because I was the boy. They had a reform waver in Clarion and sent Wrenn to the legislature. That was the year you almost failed of re-election to the senate. It cost you a million and a quarter to win, you may remember. There was a point where you needed just one vote, and your decoys got after Wrenn. He held out for awhile, but—Oh, you know how it works. He was poor. There was more money in sight than he had ever heard of, and they found his price—at \$17,000. And he was cheap, too, comparatively. I think he must have been temporarily out of his mind, for he didn't really care for money. He went home a shame broken man. They couldn't prove it on him, but everybody knew he had taken money. They turned against him, his wife died broken hearted, and he had to leave Clarion. The money was soon spent; that kind never lasts. He went down hill fast and finally, a miserable, drunken wretch, he put a bullet through his head. I saw him do it—just as Warren Blake did it. So you can still another notch in your gun—eight on the list now—Creighton!"

"Quit that!"

"Good God," Haig jeered, "I believe he has a conscience, after all! Can you sleep o' nights, Senator Murchell?"

Murchell got slowly to his feet, in his eyes a light so terrible that even Haig for a moment was startled.

White

HOME COURSE IN SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE

FIFTEENTH ARTICLE. THE PROPAGATION OF PLANTS.

By L. C. CORBETT, Horticulturist, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.

In addition to using the natural means of reproduction of plants by seeds, bulbs, etc., man has developed several artificial ways, of which the principal are cuttings, layering, grafting and budding.

A cutting is a detached portion of a plant inserted in soil or in water for the purpose of producing a new plant. This method of propagation is considered most important. The most common form of hardwood cuttings consists of a straight portion of a shoot or cane nearly uniform in size throughout and containing two or more buds. At the lower end it is usually cut off just below a bud, because roots develop most readily from the joints. At the top it is usually cut off some distance above the highest bud. A heel cutting consists of the lower portion of a branch, containing two or more buds, cut off in such a manner as to carry with it a small portion of that branch forming the so called "heel." A mallet cutting is produced by severing the parent branch above and below a shoot, so as to leave a section of it on the base of the cutting. The principal advantage



Photo by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

DWARF BARTLETT PEAR GROWN ON QUINCE STOCK.

in the use of heel and mallet cuttings lies in the greater certainty of developing roots. The principal drawback is that only one cutting can be made from each lateral branch.

When it is desired to make the largest number of cuttings from a limited supply of stock, cuttings are made containing but one bud each. Such cuttings are commonly started under glass with bottom heat either in greenhouse or hotbed.

Cuttings are usually made with two or more buds. The cuttings are made while the wood is dormant during the fall or early winter. As fast as made containing but one bud each. Such cuttings are commonly started under glass with bottom heat either in greenhouse or hotbed.

The following spring cuttings are set about three inches apart in a trench with only the topmost bud or buds above the surface. The soil is then replaced in the trench and thoroughly packed. In planting, the cuttings should be exposed to light and air as little as possible. After being planted the cutting should develop roots and put forth leaves, and by the next fall it should be ready to put out.

Herbaceous or soft wood cuttings are exemplified in the "slips" used to increase the numbers of house plants. This method of propagation can be employed in the winter time under glass. Herbaceous cuttings may be made from the leaf or stem.

Leaf cuttings are commonly employed in multiplying plants having thick, fleshy leaves containing a large quantity of plant food either in the body of the leaf or its larger ribs. As a general rule, in preparing slips the leaf area should be reduced to a minimum in order to lessen evaporation.

Usually an inch of broken stone or coarse gravel overlaid with one and one-half to three inches of sand will be found ample for all soft wood cuttings.

Short cuttings of the roots may be used in the propagation of many plants, especially those which show a natural tendency to sucker. A layer is a branch so placed in contact with the earth as to induce it to throw out roots and shoots. Layering frequently proves a satisfactory method with woody plants which do not readily take root from cuttings.

All the common pomaceous fruits, the stone fruits and the citrus fruits

are now multiplied by grafting or budding. A scion is a portion cut from a plant to be inserted upon another (or the same) plant, with the intention that it shall grow. Except for herbaceous grafting the wood for scions should be taken while in a dormant or resting condition. The time usually considered best is after the leaves have fallen, but before severe freezing begins. The scions are tied in bunches and buried in moist sand, where they will not freeze and yet will be kept cold enough to prevent growth. Good results often follow cutting scions in the spring just before or at the time the grafting is to be done. If cleft grafting is the style to be employed this practice frequently gives good results, but spring cutting of scions for whip grafting is not desirable.

The stock is the plant or part of a plant upon which or into which the bud or scion is inserted. For best results in grafting it is essential that the stock be in an active condition.

Cleft grafting is particularly adapted to large trees when for any reason it becomes necessary to change the variety. Branches too large to be worked by other methods can be cleft grafted. A branch one or one and one-half inches in diameter is severed with a saw. Care should be taken that the bark is not loosened from any portion of the stub. Split the exposed end with a broad thin chisel or grafting tool. Then with a wedge or the wedge shaped prong at the end of the grafting tool spread the cleft so that the scions may be inserted.

The scion should consist of a portion of the previous season's growth and should be long enough to have two or three buds. The lower end of the scion which is to be inserted into the cleft should be cut into the shape of a wedge, having the outer edge thicker than the other. In general it is a good plan to cut the scion so that the lowest bud will come just at the top of this wedge, so that it will be near the top of the stock. To make this contact of the growing portions doubly certain the scion is often set at a slight angle with the stock into which it is inserted.

After the scions have been set the operation of cleft grafting is completed by covering all cut surfaces with a layer of grafting wax.

Whip grafting is almost universally used in root grafting. It has the advantage of being well adapted to small plants only one or two years of age, and it can be done indoors during the comparative leisure of winter.

The graft is made by cutting the stock off diagonally—one long smooth cut with a sharp knife, leaving about three-fourths of an inch of cut surface. Place the knife about one-third of the distance from the end of the cut surface at right angles to the cut and split the stock in the direction of its long axis. Cut the lower end of the scion in like manner, and when the two parts are forced together the cut surfaces will fit neatly together, and one will nearly cover the other if scion and stock are of the same size. A difference may be disregarded unless it be too great. After the scion and stock have been locked together they should be wrapped with five or six turns of waxed cotton to hold the parts firmly together. It is in root grafting that the whip graft finds its distinctive field.

The roots are dug and the scions are cut in the fall and stored. The work of grafting may be done during the winter months. When the operation has been performed the grafts are packed away in moss, sawdust or sand in a cool cellar to remain until spring.

In ordinary propagation by means of whip grafts the scion is cut with about three buds, and the stock is nearly as long as the scion. The graft is so planted as to bring the union of stock and scion not very far below the surface of the ground. But where the trees are required to be especially hardy in order to stand severe winters and the roots used are not known to be so hardy as the plants from which the scions have been cut no different plan is adopted. The scions are cut much longer, and the roots may be cut shorter, and the graft is planted so deep as to cause roots to issue from the lower end of the scion. When taken up to set in the orchard the original root may be removed entirely.

Budding is one of the most economical forms of artificial reproduction, and each year witnesses its more general use.

The operation of budding is simple and can be done with great speed by expert budgers. The work has usually to be done in July, August or early September. The bud should be taken from wood of the present season's growth. Since the work of budding is done during the season of active growth the bud sticks are prepared so that the petiole or stem of each leaf is left attached to serve as a handle to aid in pushing the bud home when inserting it beneath the bark of the stock. This is what is usually called the shield bud and is cut so that a small portion of the woody tissue of the branch is removed with the bud.

The stock for budding should be at least as thick as the ordinary lead pencil. The height at which buds are inserted varies; the nearer the ground the better. When the bud is made a ligature is then tightly drawn about, above and below the bud to hold it in place until a union shall be formed. Bands of raffia about eight or ten inches long make a most convenient tying material. As soon as the buds have united with the stock the ligature should be cut in order to prevent girdling the stock. This done, the operation is complete until the following spring, when all the trees in which the buds have "taken" should have the top cut off just above the bud.

The one objection to budding is that it causes an unsightly crook in the body of the tree unless the tree is planted deep in the orchard.

A layer is a branch so placed in contact with the earth as to induce it to throw out roots and shoots. Layering frequently proves a satisfactory method with woody plants which do not readily take root from cuttings.

All the common pomaceous fruits, the stone fruits and the citrus fruits

INTENSIVE FARMING

Conducted by FRANK S. MONTGOMERY, M. S., Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

COWPEAS SOWN IN CORN

Many fields of corn are now nearly ready to lay by, and the most important piece of work in connection with it all is yet to come.

Your crop of corn whether large or sorry is removing a great deal of fertility from the soil not only by the crop itself but by washing. There is a way to replace much of that as you go along so you can continue to raise good crops in rotation and not resort to the wasteful method of turning land out to "rest."

Here is the Way to Start In

Get 3 pecks of cowpeas for every acre of corn you can treat this way, and drill them in the balks with a one-horse grain drill if you have one or can rent it (and this is a machine that every farmer should have). If a drill cannot be obtained sow them broadcast and plow them in with a 5-shovel or 14 tooth cultivator. Don't use a double shovel. Get one of the others if you have none already. I showed you how easily you can pay for one in last week's paper.

If you have a one horse corn drill it will be well to put in the peas with it going once in a row.

It will pay you the best kind to fertilize these peas too. If you plow under clover or had cowpeas in the ground last year get 16 per cent acid phosphate fertilizer, and don't accept anything else for it is the cheapest and best. If you had corn on the ground last year it is low in humus get a high grade mixed fertilizer something like 1.6-12-3, for ground raising corn every year becomes very deficient in nitrogen.

What to Do with the Crop

Along about the time the corn is getting ripe the peas will be beginning to ripen a few pods too and the vines will be full of green peas and blossoms. If you put your corn in the sijo the peas will have the right of way and will keep on growing rapidly till you turn the hogs in which should be as soon as any considerable number of peas begin to ripen. If this is done any time before October the hogs can get a fine month's

hay to do with the crop.

If for any reason you have not sown cowpeas or crimson clover in the corn don't fail to sow rye in the standing corn early in September. Either put in with one horse grain drill or sow broadcast and cover with 5 shovel or 14 tooth cultivator.

Rye sown thus early will furnish a large amount of pasture in late fall and spring and give a good amount of green stuff to plow under for cowpeas or soy beans if it has not been pastured too short. Or if you seed down to grass, it will protect the young grass and make a good crop of hay.

LARGEST OF OFFICIAL FLAGS

Mammoth Banner Hangs in the Middle of the Post Office Building at Washington.

If patriotism were measured by the yards of red, white and blue bunting made into the form of the flag of the nation, the biggest assignment of it would be found in the post office building at Washington, for here hangs the biggest official flag that was ever made, although there are larger unofficial flags. It also was made at the little flagshop on the side street. The building which houses the headquarters of the postal service and keeps its finger on the pulse of all Uncle Sam's mails, boasts this mammoth flag.

The great building is constructed about a hollow square at the bottom of which is the glass-roofed floor space where the local mail is handled. Above this rise eight or nine stories of ma-

sonry inclosing the hollow square. In the middle of this hangs the great flag reaching nearly the height and width of it. It is solitary and alone, with but the masonry as a background. It is impressive so hung and people come far to see it, and the idle passerby is often brought to attention and stands in unconscious admiration.

THREE PERSONS PERISH.

Lake Geneva, Wis.—Geneva lake claimed three victims when Erie Olson and his sister, Miss Emma Olson, and Charles Strand were drowned by the swamping of a rowboat in which they were having a pleasure ride. Miss Helen Rohrs, who also was in the boat clinging to an oar and was rescued by R. D. Patton, who was fishing near by and came to their aid. Miss Olson's home was at Stambaugh, Michigan, and Miss Rohrs's is at Muncie, Indiana.

SCRAPING OLD APPLE TREES

Working of Ground in Summer Essential to Secure Paying Crops—Keep Out All Weeds.

The ground under the grape trellis bars should be mellow and free of grass and weeds. Run the cultivator between the rows. Tie the canes to the trellis bars as they advance in growth. When six inches above the top bar rip off the end bud. This will throw the sap into the grapes. They should be pruned back after having made the third leaf. Keep the ground clean and mellow. A mulch of coal ashes, freshly cut grass or rotted straw should be spread around the vines to keep the soil moist and cool. This mulch, when properly applied, is of advantage in the ripening of fruit. The grapes not only ripen better, but the berries are larger and of superior flavor. If mildew appears on the leaves dust with sulphur. If the vines are carefully trained and all useless shoots removed there will be little danger from mildew or from rot. Young vines should be trained to one cane and should be tied up.

SCRAPING OLD APPLE TREES

Handy Implement for Orchards May Be Made Out of Steel Shovels With Sides Different.

When we started scraping our old apple trees we used a three-sided scraper, but found it very slow, as the straight sides covered only a small surface on the round branches.

MAKING LIME-SULPHUR WASH

Liquid for Dormant Spray May Be Made by Diluting Gallon of Poison With Water.

(By F. L. WASHBURN, Entomologist, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.)

A concentrated lime-sulphur wash for use as a dormant spray may be made by diluting one gallon of concentrated lime-sulphur with ten gallons of water. The concentrated lime-sulphur is put on the market by many insecticide firms, or may be made at home in accordance with the following formula: Sulphur, 80 pounds; best stone lime, 40 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Further information on the preparation and use of the lime-sulphur wash may be found in bulletin 121 of the Agricultural Experiment station, University Farm, St. Paul.

Fruit for Home Use.

When fruit is cheap and plentiful in the market its value for home use is not by any means lessened.

"The LIFE of a wagon is what counts — that's why I buy a Studebaker"

"That's reasonable, isn't it?"

"A wagon that doesn't last is expensive no matter what price you pay for it."

"Suppose you buy three wagons, one after the other, and the three of them don't last as long as one Studebaker—which is the best bargain?"

"I didn't find this out myself. I heard my grandfather say it a good many years ago. He said he had proved that it paid to buy a Studebaker. I followed his advice to my own satisfaction."

"A wagon can't have life in it unless it has the material and work and finish in it. The Studebaker people have been making vehicles for sixty years. They ought to know how to make wagons right—and they do. They have the reputation because they've produced the goods. They don't put the name Studebaker on until the wagon's right, and when you see the name Studebaker on a vehicle of any kind it is your insurance of quality."

"That's why I buy a Studebaker. I trust a Studebaker wagon because I trust the people that make them. It's good business."

"A Studebaker promise is always made good."

See our Dealer or write us.

STUDEBAKER

NEW YORK MINNEAPOLIS CHICAGO DALLAS KANSAS CITY DENVER
SALT LAKE CITY SAN FRANCISCO PORTLAND, ORE.

South Bend, Ind.

Photo by Long Island agricultural experiment station.

Orchard Information

STRAWBERRY EASY TO GROW

No Fruit Grown That Will Adapt Itself to Such Diversity of Soils and Conditions.

The small fruits, comprising the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, currant and gooseberry, play a very important part in the economy of the household, inasmuch as they come at a time when there is a scarcity of other fruits and oftentimes of vegetables as well. So it is very important that every farmer especially should set apart a plot of ground sufficiently large to be capable of producing all the small fruits that the family can possibly consume during the year. The size of the plot will depend somewhat upon the size of the family.

There is probably no fruit grown that will adapt itself to such a diversity of soils and conditions as the strawberry. For that reason it can be grown by practically everyone, in nearly every portion of the United States, who has a few square rods of good soil which can be devoted to that purpose.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and plowed under to a depth of eight or ten inches.

The soil for strawberries should be a deep rich loam, capable of holding much moisture. Whether it be clay or sand, it should be made deep and rich by the application of a heavy dressing of manure, well rotted if possible, and pl

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

For Representative

We are authorized to announce D. G. Wood of Jackson County as a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, comprising the Counties of Clay, Jackson and Owsley, subject to the action of the Republican Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Representative

We are authorized to announce the candidacy of H. Clay Baldwin of Datha, Jackson County, Ky., for Representative of the 71st Legislative District, composed of Clay, Jackson and Owsley Counties, subject to the action of all voters at the Republican Primary to be held Aug. 2nd, 1913.

For Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County

I am a candidate for Superintendent of Schools of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican voters at the State Primary, Aug. 2nd, 1913. Your support is earnestly solicited and will be duly appreciated.

Respectfully,

H. F. Minter.

For Assessor of Jackson County

We are authorized to announce James Hamilton of Tyner as a candidate for Assessor of Jackson County, subject to the action of the Republican Party at the coming primary to be held on the 2nd day of August 1913.

TO THE VOTERS OF JACKSON COUNTY

To the Voters of Jackson County: I am a candidate for High Sheriff of Jackson County, Ky., before the Republican Primary, August 2, 1913. I have hesitated for months, whether I could afford to leave my business at home and run this race or not. But the strongest solicitations from all parts of the County and from my many friends, in whom I have unbounded confidence and who say that I will be the next sheriff if I permit my name to go before the people in said Primary, has induced me to enter the race.

It is true that I have almost hidden myself from my relatives and friends for the last few years in the stave and the woods, but such has been my work. I am not ashamed to look every man square in the face and say that I have made an honest living out of it, even in my old blue overall down the river on rafts.

The Hays' family have never asked for public office in Jackson County, although they pay as large a tax as any family in the County. Why not give me the Sheriff's office one term?

It is further true that I was not raised "with a silver spoon in my mouth." I was raised on a small farm in Gray Hawk, this County, and am yet on a farm. I expect to live and die on a farm, and when you elect me Sheriff you will then have elected a farmer's boy. My aged father, Richard Hays (The people call him Uncle Dick), still lives on the farm.

I am now in the fight to win, and I have the most profound hope of this victory, that is almost in sight, that the great common people of Jackson County must roll. Your support is solicited.

Yours sincerely,

J. F. Hays, Olin, Ky.

TO THE VOTERS OF CLAY, JACKSON, AND OWSLEY COUNTIES

I take pleasure in announcing to you that I am a candidate for Representative of the 71st Legislative District of Kentucky subject to the action of the Republican primary to be held August 2, 1913.

I was born in Owsley County in 1883, then one year later my father moved to Clay County where we resided 6 years, when in 1891, we moved to Jackson County where we have lived ever since.

Have had more than a fair share of the hardships of this life endeavoring to educate myself under the adversity of being poor; but despite my poverty have acquired and added sufficiently to my forum of knowledge to be Teacher of Common Schools 8 years; Census Enumerator in 1910; successful applicant to the Military Academy; Member of the Kentucky Educational Association; at present employed as Principal, Island City Graded School.

If nominated and elected, and I expect to be, I will do everything in my power for the best interests of this State and especially this District.

I shall as regards legislation disfavor all unnecessary appropriations which increase taxation; I favor an

What'd Louisville Have to Pay

A VERY TELLING CONVERSATION IN WHICH A TAX FEARING FARMER IS CONVINCED THAT BY INVESTING ONE DOLLAR HE GAINS TEN.

As the cattle buyer climbed out of the livery wagon and began to scrape the mud from his coat, someone suggested, "Found that road kinder muddy in spots, didn't you?"

"Muddy in spots," growled the man, "never saw worse anywhere. Why don't you folks get busy and build real roads?"

"Taxes are high enough now."

"Make the rest of the state help you."

"What do you mean?"

"I mean that you people ought to be busy night and day trying to get your Representative and your State Senator to fight for a law so you might levy a tax of five cents on the hundred dollars and get State Aid for road building in every county in Kentucky. I mean that a lot of counties like yours are unwilling to put up a little money to get a much larger amount for road making."

"But taxes are high enough now."

"I understand," continued the cattle man, "but if by a tax of five cents on the hundred dollars you could raise \$500,000, what is the assessed value of this county, anyhow?"

"Somewhere about \$2,000,000 I should say."

"Well," continued the man, "five cents on that would give you about \$1,000 for your roads. Under a State Aid law that would force the State

to pay you somewhere between \$7,000 and \$10,000."

"Where'd that \$10,000 the State would give us come from?"

"That's exactly the point I was making when I asked why you didn't get the rest of the State to help you build your roads. Stop and think how many big business houses, corporations, and railroads would have to help you with their enormous funds. The thing that gets me is that you folks are willing to go on pulling thru the mud, when for every dollar you put in the way of taxes, the towns and big cities would have to give you from six to nine. State Aid looks to me like a snap for you people that have roads to build and no money to build them with. There are only four counties in Kentucky that'd have to pay in more money than they'd take out of the fund."

"Say, if we were to get that kind of a law passed and put up \$1,000, what'd Louisville have to pay toward road building?"

"Let me see, I believe Louisville has an assessed value of about \$200,000,000. Five cents on the hundred, makes \$100,000; and Louisville hasn't a mile of road to build. Your tax would be \$1,000 and you have no end of roads to build. I don't see for the life of me where you people stand to lose. You put in \$1 and get back for your own use from \$6 to \$10."

PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION, SAN FRANCISCO, 1915



Copyright, 1912, by Panama-Pacific International Exposition
SECTION of the great central court, the Court of the Sun and Stars, designed by Messrs. McKim, Mead and White. This court, approximately 750x900 feet, will divide the main rectangle of exposition buildings from north to south. Upon the east of the court figures—elephants, camels, Arab warriors—symbolical of the Orient will surmount a huge arch, the Arch of the Rising Sun, larger than the Arc de Triomphe; upon the west of the court the story of the setting sun will be depicted; surmounting the arch upon the west prairie schooners and figures of pioneers who pushed across the western plains will be shown.

DOUBLELICK

Doublelick, June 30.—The crops are looking very prosperous since the recent rain.—Canada Sparks, candidate for jailor, took dinner with Perry McCollum last Thursday.—School began Monday, with J. H. Thomas as teacher.—Canada Sparks who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Sparks, has returned to Cincinnati, O.—The Misses Pollie and Maggie McCollum visited their sister, Mrs. Ruthford Callahan, a week ago. Wednesday.

TYNER

Tyner, July 5.—Corn crops are

looking fine. We had a cloud burst on the head waters of our creek, Wednesday, doing considerable damage to land and crops.—J. H. Jones has

gone to Colorado Springs for a six

months stay for his health, as he

has suffered a physical breakdown.—

Owing to a shortage in harvest hands, Mrs. Atellie Moore cut a good crop of wheat for her husband with a 1. 11. C. Harvester.—Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Flat Lick.

—Whooping cough is raging in this

vicinity.—Engene Gipson and family have returned from Louisville.—A. E. Rader is home again.—John Moore is

in very poor health.—The young people enjoyed a picnic at the falls the 4th.—R. B. Reynolds' children have been very sick with fever but, are better.—J. T. Moore is home from Illinois on a visit.

ANNVILLE

Annnville, July 4.—The Misses Mary Muyskins and Ruth Ische, teachers at Annville Institute, have gone away on their vacation.—The picnic of the 24th was quite a success. There was a very large crowd; nearly all the candidates were present.—John York and Harry Fox have gone to Hamilton, O., to work.—Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Worthington are attending a convention in Tennessee.—Mrs. Jerry York's fine saddling mare died last Monday.—Wilson Lewis, our new merchant, has gone to Cincinnati, O., on business.—Lloyd Begley has moved to the place vacated by John H. Pennington.—Frank Duse, traveling salesman for a coffee house, is calling on the merchants here.—The Misses Mollie Morgan and Clark Eversole visited Miss Lizzie Ingram, and had quite a pleasant time.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Powell after visiting friends and relatives in Berea and Irvine, have returned home.—Ed Strong has gone to Hamilton and Cincinnati.

ESTILL COUNTY

LOCUST BRANCH

Locust Branch, July 4.—We have had some good rains recently and crops are looking fine.—Rev. Lunsford filled his regular appointment here at the Beaver Pond church last Saturday and Sunday.—Our school

will begin some time in July with Miss Anna Wagers of Station Camp as teacher.—Three of Clabe Smith's daughters of Richmond visited their aunt, Mrs. Mollie Bicknell, last week

—Miss Etta Cox and Miss May Shiflet visited Tressie Azbill, Saturday and Sunday.—We are having the best

test weather of the season.

OWSLEY COUNTY

CONKLING

Conkling, July 4.—Everybody is enjoying eating nice apples and plums.

—Farmers in this part are about thru with their corn and the prospect for good crops is rather flattering.—Oats are being harvested.—Mrs. Bertie Fullen of Major died of tuberculosis, June 22. Her remains were laid to rest the 23rd with funeral services at Union church, the place of her membership, by Revs. Ranney and Hale. She leaves a devoted husband and four children to mourn her loss.—J. B. Isaacs of Egypt, Jackson County, and Miss Nannie Craft of Larue, Laurel County, were married at the home of J. W. Anderson, Sunday, June 29th, at 10 o'clock and left immediately for the home of the bridegroom.—George Hall of Booneville and Miss May Eversole of Avonville were quietly married last week.

—Mrs. H. D. Peters of Island City went to Louisville last week to have an operation performed. A report is that she is getting along nicely.

—Four members were received into

Athens church and baptized Sunday by Rev. Edward Gabbard.—Miss Ruth McCollum of Levi will be a visitor here for three or four weeks.—Messrs.

Everett Jones, J. B. and Godfrey Isaacs and the Misses Martha Smith Nannie Craft, Lizzie and Lydia Isaacs were gladly and hospitably entertained by friends and relatives at this

place Saturday night and Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. Clay Griffith of South Fork attended church at Macedonia, Sunday.—Quite a crowd of young folk from this part attended singing school at Anglin, Sunday.—The new school house near this place is nearing completion.—Mrs. Eliza McCollum visited relatives at Island City, Thursday.

BLUEGRASS FARM AT PUBLIC SALE

On Saturday July 26th, 1913, I will sell about 100 acres bluegrass land,

on the premises, 3 1/2 miles south

of Paint Lick, in Garrard County.

Known as the Patterson place, plenty

of water, good fences, orchard, etc.

For particulars write W. F. Champ,

Executor, Lancaster, Ky.

There are ladies who may be called men's women, being welcomed entirely by all the gentlemen, and cut or slighted by all their wives.—William Makepeace Thackeray.

WE WILL CONDUCT

an instructive exhibition of all kinds of roofing at the Berea Fair grounds during the Fair.

"See Us at the Fair"

If you are in the market for any kind of roofing this fall it will pay you to come and see us.

We will have on the grounds about 100 different samples of all kinds of roofing and conduct a special

Low Price Sale for 3 days only

We also give you free instructions to apply your own roof.

If you have a leaky roof come and talk it over with us at the Fair or any other time. You will find us in Berea any Saturday afternoon ready to help you to secure a good satisfactory roof at a reasonable price.

Berea School of Roofing

HENRY LENGFELLNER, Manager

Phone 7 or 187 Tinshop on Jackson Street, Berea, Ky.

HIT BY INTERURBAN

AUTOMOBILE AND ELECTRIC CAR CRASH AT A CROSSING NEAR TOLEDO,

At Matzinger's Crossing, or "Dead Man's Crossing"—Two Dead, Three injured.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Toledo, O.—Two sisters were killed, another fatally injured and two young men, one a brother of the women and the other a cousin, were fatally hurt when a Detroit, Monroe & Toledo interurban car struck their automobile at Matzinger's crossing, several miles east of the city. According to witnesses to the accident, the automobile was running about 20 miles an hour. The interurban which struck it was running about 30 miles an hour. Matzinger's crossing, where the accident occurred, is known as "Dead Man's Crossing" among auto drivers. The railroad tracks are obscured from the stone road by a large barn on one side and a house on another. Leahy, with his cousins, was running east. He ran up straight to the track when the fast-approaching interurban crashed into the auto. The two girls who were killed and their sister were occupying the rear seat of the five-passenger machine. The big electric car struck this part of the machine, hurling the back of the machine far into the field where the bodies of the two girls were found. The two men occupied the front seat. Leahy is an engineer on the Pere Marquette railroad, while James Delaney is a brakeman on the terminal road.

TERRIBLE LOSSES SUFFERED

By Bulgaria and Servians; Fights the Hardest of War.

St. Petersburg—The Reich asserts that pourparlers are passing between Greece, Servia, Montenegro and Bulgaria with the object of forming a new quadruple alliance. Rumors are persistent that Turkey threatens war unless Bulgaria evacuates Rodosto and the coast of Marmora. After ten days of fighting, more severe and deadly in character than anything in the last Balkan War, a little light begins to break upon the hitherto obscure operations. In the first place, the Servians have lost more men than in the whole previous campaign, and semi-official statements issued at Belgrade have the appearance of an intention to prepare the public for news of a disaster. Desperate fighting, with fluctuating fortunes, is proceeding along the Vardar and Bregalnitza rivers. Important news has been received of the Bulgarian invasion of Service through Belogradchik, about 45 miles northeast of Nish, Servia's most important fortified town. No indication is given of the strength of the Bulgarian column at this point, but the Bulgarians claim to have defeated the Servians and captured five guns and a quantity of other war material, and by the occupation of the passes, to have opened the road to Nish. There is heavy fighting also between the Servians and Bulgarians to the south of Istip. About 200,000 men are engaged and the losses on both sides appear to be terrible. Bulgaria's strategy appears to be to hold the Greeks in check, probably with comparatively small forces, while she deals with Servia. This assumption, if correct, would explain the victorious advance of the Greek army.

One of the newer motorcycles has a single seat which will carry two riders side by side.